

Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

PARIS—Sunny, then
cloudy (12-4). Tomorrow variable,
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don: Temp. 54-62 (12-11).
NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp.
54-62 (12-11).
WEATHER PAGE 2

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MEETING—1970—Foreign ministers of the European Community met in Bonn yesterday. From left: Pierre Harmel, of Belgium; Joseph Luns, of Holland; Walter Scheel, of West Germany; an unidentified aide; Maurice Schumann, of France; Gaston Thorn, of Luxembourg; and Mario Pedini, representing Foreign Minister Aldo Moro, of Italy.

Committee Set Up Moves for Unity Foreign Policies

By David Binder
A European security conference "could be a success," the European Community agreed here today in a consultation with the United States on foreign policy.
The ministers participating in the conference included Pierre Harmel of Belgium, Maurice Schumann of France, Gaston Thorn of Luxembourg and Joseph Luns of the Netherlands. Italy sent State Secretary Mario Pedini. Representing the commission of the European Communities was President Franco M. Malatesta who arrived very late in the day.
Today's ministerial meeting was an outgrowth of the Common Market heads of government conference in December, 1969, at The Hague, where it was decided to take the first steps toward political integration.

Bonn to Renew Bargaining With East Germany

BONN, Nov. 19 (AP)—Talks between West and East Germany are to resume in East Berlin at the end of November, government spokesman Conrad Ahlers said today.
In East Berlin, East Germany confirmed tonight that the high-level talks will be resumed at the end of this month.
The official East German news agency, ADN, also said that the subject of the first meeting, to be held in East Berlin, will be Berlin transit.
The agency said that East Germany's willingness to negotiate on the transit of persons and goods was dependent on the cessation in West Berlin of all other states—including West Germany—activities against the status of the city and East German and Socialist interests.

Political Uproar Feared Berliner Accused in Shooting Of Russian Soldier Escapes

BERLIN, Nov. 19 (AP)—A young West Berliner who, police said, admitted shooting a Russian sentry escaped today.
The escape took place during the noon hour. Deputy Mayor Kurt Henning told newsman that Ekkehard Weill, 21, tore loose from the single police officer guarding him and fled by subway from the midtown Tempelhof district.
The escape—as Mr. Weill was being taken to a police office for further questioning—immediately took on growing political importance with possible consequences for East-West relations in the city.
Mr. Weill was arrested a day after a Soviet sentry at the Russian war memorial in West Berlin was shot and wounded twice by one or more snipers. Police said that Mr. Weill admitted doing the shooting. The weapon has not yet been found.
Last Monday, at the latest session of the four-power talks on Berlin, it was understood that the Soviet delegate, Pyotr Abramov, spent the entire morning protesting to the U.S., British and French ambassadors about the incident. The four envoys will meet again Monday.
Obviously concerned at the case's growing political significance, West Berlin Mayor Klaus Schütz called the escape "so scandalous that there might be a possible explanation but there can be no excuse."
The Communist East German news agency, ADN, meanwhile, issued a report on the escape that charged that Mr. Weill was "a neo-Nazi provocateur." It alleged that Mr. Weill had connections to "neo-Nazi terror groups."
Police stated earlier that a direct connection between Mr. Weill and rightist extremists had not been established. Rightist symbols and literature were found in Mr. Weill's apartment, however, police said.
Mr. Abramov, who is ambassador to East Germany, apparently followed up East Germany's lead.



Ekkehard Weill

Warsaw Said to Have Yielded To Bonn on Treaty Wording

WARSAW, Nov. 19 (AP)—The first article in the historic Bonn-Warsaw normalization treaty initiated here yesterday is patterned after Poland's 1950 border agreement with East Germany, a top Polish newspaper said today.
This would mean that the West Germans give recognition to Poland's western frontier—incorporating large areas of former German land—without using the word "recognition" in the treaty.
Article One of the 1950 Polish-East German treaty, named for a Neisse River town called Zgorzelec in Poland and Goeritz in Germany, does not use the word "recognition" but says that the line along the Oder and Neisse Rivers "constitutes the state frontier between Poland and Germany."
The author of the Zgorzelec-Warsaw newspaper's commentary is one of Poland's top political writers, Ryszard Wójcik, who in July had said that the Poles would not settle for frontier recognition on the lines of the Zgorzelec treaty.
He said in July that "reportedly West Germany is ready to repeat the Zgorzelec formulation. Bonn politicians are well aware of the fact that the title of the Zgorzelec treaty must be left out. . . . Our treaty will not be one on the delimitation of the Polish western frontier. . . . What is aimed at is the recognition of this frontier and not legal juggling based on the wording of the Zgorzelec pact."
Today the same writer wrote that "Article One, formulated on the pattern of Zgorzelec, is the basis of the treaty on normalization of relations between Poland and West Germany."
"In this sense the treaty on normalization is a border treaty." This reversal indicated to observers today that Poland had given way on its demand that the pact with Bonn include a word "recognition" with regard to the Oder-Neisse frontier. There was no doubt, however, that Poland would still insist that the frontier is definitely the western border of Poland.
The newspaper Zycie Warszawy said that the border line in the Polish and West German pact is the same as that drawn out by the victorious Allies in the Potsdam agreement of 1945.
Article Nine of the Potsdam agreement said that, pending final determination, Poland's western frontier would be "the former German territories east of the line running from the Baltic Sea immediately west of Swinemünde and thence along the Oder River to the confluence of the western Neisse River and along the western Neisse to the Czechoslovak frontier, including that portion of East Prussia not placed under the administration of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in accordance with the understanding reached at this conference and including the area of the former free city of Danzig."
The full text of the Polish-West German treaty will be announced tomorrow.

Frazier Retains Title in Second

Joe Frazier retained boxing's heavyweight championship Wednesday night when he knocked out light-heavyweight titleholder Bob Foster after 49 seconds of the second round in Detroit.
Frazier first floored Foster with a left hook to the side of the head and then knocked him out with a left to the jaw which kept the challenger on the canvas for nearly a minute.
Story on Page 15.

Minichiello Is Moved To Different Prison

ROME, Nov. 19 (Reuters)—Raffaele Minichiello, sentenced last week to seven and a half years in jail for hijacking a Boeing-707 airliner across the Atlantic, has been transferred to a prison at Pescara, on the Adriatic Coast, justice sources said today.
Minichiello spent more than a year in Rome's Queen of Heaven Jail before he was sentenced on Nov. 11. He is now in Pescara's modern San Donato Jail awaiting the hearing of his appeal.

Police Free Officials Held by U.S. Youths

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 19 (UPI)—Led by Mayor Harry Raskell, 40 policemen stormed the urban renewal office here last night to free three officials held hostage by a group of youths who call themselves the Young Lords.
The youths, 12 blacks and three Puerto Ricans, held the office for several hours and attempted to keep out the mayor and Public Safety Commissioner William O'Leary.
Two 15-year-old boys were arrested and the youths dispersed.

GI's at Calley's Trial Fly to Civilian Deaths

ANNING, Ga., Nov. 19—More than 200 more witnesses at the trial of 1st Lt. William Calley today testified that they saw American soldiers associated with the deaths of four South Vietnamese soldiers.
Calley, 23, was charged with the death of a South Vietnamese soldier by firing at him.
Mr. Paul, 23, and Mr. Heming, 21, were the fourth and fifth witnesses to testify that they saw dead civilians at My Lai.
Mr. Paul, who was radio operator for Capt. Ernest Medina, Lt. Calley's commanding officer, said: "The men were of an older age, the women were middle-aged and I believe there were some children."
Mr. Heming, who was a rifleman, said he saw "women, children and a few old men." He added: "They were dead."
Mr. Paul, like three other former soldiers at My Lai who testified yesterday, said he encountered no enemy fire when he landed by helicopter.
He said he saw Capt. Medina (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

ina Shot Woman

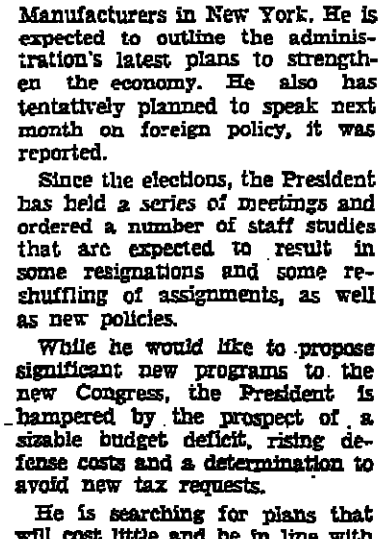
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Kennedy and Hickel Seen Likely to Go Nixon's Staff as Well as Cabinet Faces Shuffle

By Carroll Kilpatrick
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (WP).—President Nixon is considering the possibility of at least two cabinet changes and a number of White House staff changes for early in the new year.
He also is actively engaged in planning the administration's future course in light of one of the toughest budget problems a president has faced in many years.
A high White House official, who said emphatically that the President has made "no final decisions" on cabinet shifts, nevertheless said that changes are "very likely."
Speculation has centered on Secretary of the Treasury David M. Kennedy and Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel as the first to leave sometime early in 1971.
While sources at the Treasury and Interior departments insisted they expected no changes, informants made it clear that the President has those departments at the top of his list of possible changes.
Manufacturers in New York, he is expected to outline the administration's latest plans to strengthen the economy. He also has tentatively planned to speak next month on foreign policy, it was reported.
Since the elections, the President has held a series of meetings and ordered a number of staff studies that are expected to result in some resignations and some reshuffling of assignments, as well as new policies.
While he would like to propose significant new programs to the new Congress, the President is hampered by the prospect of a sizable budget deficit, rising defense costs and a determination to avoid new tax requests.
He is searching for plans that will cost little and be in line with his desire for reform. He will continue to push for welfare reform, revenue sharing with the states and other reform proposals he has sent to Congress. But new programs also are being considered for submission in January.
Published reports that Secretary



David M. Kennedy



Walter Hickel

Margin Is 215-165 House Votes Trade Bill; Senate Action in Doubt

By Frank C. Porter
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (WP).—The House tonight passed the first major trade legislation in eight years, which opponents fear will cause an international trade war.
The vote was 215 to 165.
Last-ditch Nixon administration efforts to block the shoe and other quota provisions out of the bill failed. Rep. Donald M. Fraser, D-Minn., told House colleagues a State Department aide, who said she was "calling on behalf of the White House," urged Rep. Fraser to support a move to return the bill to President Nixon's original request. But the motion was never even introduced.
House approval of the protectionist bill, which among other provisions sets import quotas on textiles and shoes, thrusts the controversial measure into the Senate, where its fate is up in the air. Many observers feel the Senate will not have time this year to pass the measure into law.
If the Senate is unable to complete action in the few weeks remaining in this session, it would mean the House must start all over again next year.
Final passage tonight followed an unsuccessful motion to recommit the bill to the Ways and Means Committee. This failed by a vote of 205 against to 173 favoring recommitment, with three members voting "present."
Before the vote this evening, trade practices of the European Economic Community and Japan were roundly attacked in today's debate by Rep. John W. Byrnes, R-Wis., leading Republican on the Ways and Means Committee.
Rep. Byrnes said that foreign trade was always a gamble but "I'm

charge would precipitate a disastrous trade war between the United States and its trading partners. The bill would set import quotas on non-cotton textiles and shoes, provide presidential authority for other quotas if domestic industries are hurt by imports, set up a special tax break for U.S. exporters and freeze long-standing oil quotas.
The Bill's Provisions
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (UPI).—The trade bill at a glance:
QUOTAS—Non-cotton textile and shoe imports for 1971 would be cut back to the average of imports between 1967 and 1969. After 1971, imports could be increased up to 5 percent over the previous year's total. The President could exempt quotas on goods which do not disrupt domestic markets or if he deemed that quotas would not be in national interest.
OIL—Quotas imposed under a 1959 presidential national security order would be frozen, preventing the President from changing to a tariff system as recommended by a presidential task force.
GENERAL QUOTAS—The President could impose quotas or other tariff relief for other industries if the U.S. Tariff Commission found that domestic industries were injured by a substantial increase in foreign goods.
RELIEF—Injured industries could get loans and workers could get larger unemployment benefits if the domestic industry were found to be hurt by imports.
CHEMICALS—The President would be authorized to repeal a protective restriction against foreign benzoin chemicals used in making dyes and plastics. In return, the United States would get favorable treatment on sales of autos, tobacco and other goods to European countries.
DISC—U.S. exporters would get favorable tax treatment on their exports. American companies could set up a domestic international sales corporation (DISC) and defer all taxes on foreign sales until the profits were distributed to stockholders.
TARIFF CUTTING—The President could cut tariffs by 20 percent as compensation to foreign countries for tariff or quota import restrictions.
HEROIN—The President could order a trade embargo against Turkey or other countries permitting uncontrolled narcotics production.

New U.S. Support Sought Israel Sets Its Conditions For Returning to Talks

By Marilyn Berger
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (WP).—Israel's terms for returning to the Middle East peace talks include an American promise not to press U.S. ideas of a territorial settlement, Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban said yesterday.
In an interview before meeting with Secretary of State William P. Rogers, Mr. Eban listed the shelving of the American effort to outline settlement terms—the so-called Rogers plan of late 1969—among the three major requirements that might make it possible for his country to return to the negotiations under the United Nations special representative, Gunnar V. Jarring.
The two other requirements which he enumerated were: assurances of continued U.S. military support and assurances of continued financial aid to enable Israel to pay for military equipment.
Mr. Eban said after his 35-minute meeting with Mr. Rogers that he had outlined these factors as the major "anxieties" confronting Israel. He called on Mr. Rogers at the end of a three-week visit to the United States.
In the earlier interview, he rejected on Israel's position following its withdrawal from negotiations because of Egypt's alleged violations of the standstill along the Suez Canal.
"We would like to create the conditions that would make it possible to go back," he said. "We

Sadat Is Firm On Return of All Territory

CAIRO, Nov. 19 (AP).—President Anwar Sadat said today that Egypt would never accept or bargain over any peace settlement unless it included the total liberation of all the territory occupied by Israel in the 1967 war.
In a policy speech to the National Assembly, Mr. Sadat declared that a peace settlement leaving any part of Arab territory in Israeli hands "would mean submission and surrender to the enemy."
In his most uncompromising statement since he succeeded the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser, Mr. Sadat pledged that Egypt would continue to strive for peace based on justice providing that "the sacred principle of territorial integrity" was respected.
"There is not a single Arab who would accept a partial liberation of the land and give up the rest," Mr. Sadat declared. "There is no such thing as partial liberation, there can be no partial surrender."
Question of Honor
Mr. Sadat stressed that Egypt would continue to devote all of its energies and resources to the struggle against Israel because "for every nation, the land of that nation is the honor of that nation."
"Our people and the whole world should know that we will not bargain or trade or haggle" for return of the occupied territories, he added.
His 30-minute speech made no reference to the Suez Canal ceasefire, which has been extended to Feb. 3, or to the suspended peace efforts of UN mediator Gunnar V. Jarring.
Mr. Sadat said that Egypt, while bracing for a renewed struggle with Israel, was also planning ahead for peace and for the nation's economic development.
He said that the government would have a special responsibility for the country's rehabilitation whenever the conflict ends, particularly in the war-ravaged Suez Canal region. Detailed plans for this rehabilitation are being prepared, Mr. Sadat said.

Israel Quietly Eases Return Of Arabs to Occupied Areas

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM, Nov. 19 (UPI).—The Israeli military administration has quietly started to permit the return of local Palestinian politicians deported from the occupied area on the West Bank of the Jordan River and from the Gaza Strip over the last three years.

This decision, confirmed by Israeli and Arab sources, came in the context of a flood of applications from Palestinians living in unoccupied Jordan, asking to re-

join relatives in Israeli-held territory. Even the most chauvinistic Israeli officials do not maintain that these Arabs prefer to live under Israeli administration. Their applications to return are considered a reflection of the insecurity felt in Jordan since the civil war there in September.

Reliable West-Bank sources confirmed that six notables of Nablus and Gaza, including a former mayor, had been allowed to return to their homes in the last few days. They were deported at the height of the airliner hijacking crisis in September.

Local Leaders Included. Responsible Israeli officials said they would grant further re-entry permits to Palestinians in the near future, including several dozen local leaders exiled in the early months of the Israeli occupation after the six-day war of June, 1967.

Israeli sources estimate the total number of political figures deported over the three years as "somewhat less than one hundred." Arab sources, however, say that 120 to 130 is more accurate.

The move appeared to be a modest gesture to the Palestinians at a time when their future political development is as much a subject of controversy in Israel as it is abroad.

For the last few days, a group of Israeli students at Hebrew University, calling themselves new leftists, have been involved in fist fights and public arguments on the campus over their attempts to display Palestinian flags.

They attracted about a thousand people on Tuesday, to rally in front of the university's administration building. Over a portable amplifier, the student activists urged support for the "national rights of the Palestinians."

A similar call has been made in the Knesset, or parliament, by the independent and controversial member, Uri Avneri, who said three days ago, "It's the Palestinians we have to speak to—the government must recognize the people of Palestine and encourage them to send representatives with whom we can speak."

Harike Argues Against Recount

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 19 (AP).—Sen. Vance Harike, D., Ind., took the position yesterday that only the U.S. Senate can change the effect of the Nov. 3 election certification by the Indiana secretary of state, giving Sen. Harike a margin of 4,839 votes over Rep. Richard L. Roudebush, R., Ind.

Jacques Leroy, Sen. Harike's campaign manager, said that motions would be filed to dismiss recount petitions filed by Rep. Roudebush in 11 of the state's 92 counties.

Mr. Leroy said that the Indiana Supreme Court had held in three cases that only the Indiana Legislature can rule on the qualifications and election of its members. One of the decisions said that the situation is the same in the U.S. Senate and House.

Tell Meets Top Guerrillas For First Time

AMMAN, Nov. 19 (UPI).—Jordan's new premier, Wasfi Tell, met face to face with Palestinian guerrilla leaders for the first time today following the heaviest fighting in Amman since the September civil war.

Official sources said Arab truce officials arranged the meeting to ensure there was no resurgence of fighting which raged for 18 hours through the night, tapering off only at dawn.

A government spokesman said the guerrillas provoked the clashes by attacking Jordanian police posts at dusk yesterday. The guerrillas had no immediate statement and neither side issued casualty lists.

The two-hour peace meeting, at the Tunisian Embassy at noon, was attended by the chief truce official, Bahi Ladgham, Mr. Tell, senior Jordanian Army officers and two members of the Palestinian Central Committee, Ibrahim Bakr and Abou Iyyad.

Political sources said it was the first time Mr. Tell and Palestinian guerrilla leaders met in direct talks. The guerrillas have attacked Mr. Tell for his loyalty to King Hussein. Palestinian guerrilla chief Yasser Arafat is reported to have said in a North African interview he would not return to Jordan while Mr. Tell was premier.

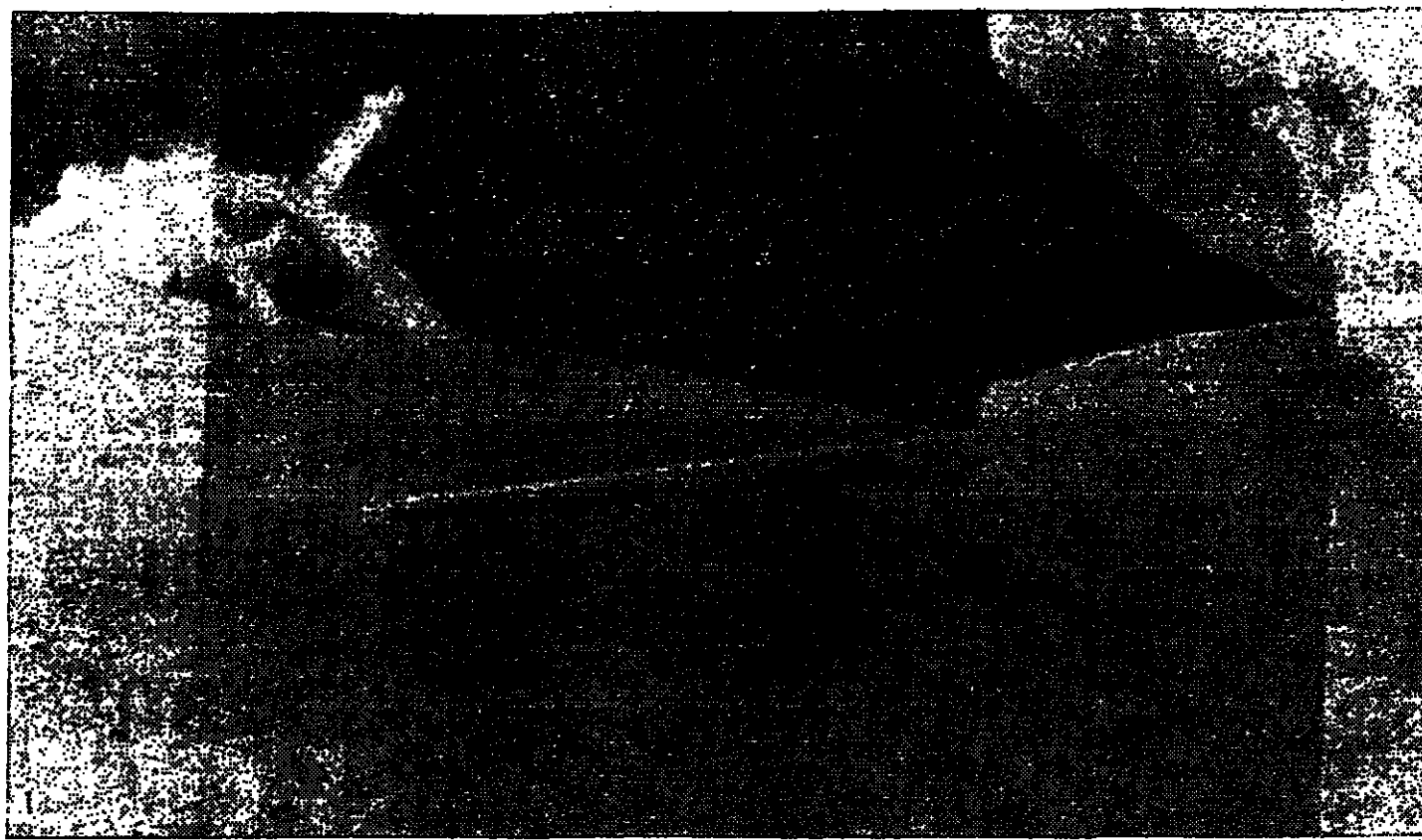
Officials said the two sides discussed "the necessity of abiding by the Cairo and Amman accords" in a positive atmosphere of understanding.

[A statement issued after the meeting said an atmosphere of understanding and a positive spirit prevailed over the talks.]

An Arab truce team source said indications pointed to the raids being organized by members of the Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the most militant group within the guerrilla movement.

Although the shooting stopped at dawn, the city remained uneasy throughout the day, with its schools closed and business subdued.

The fighting was the second major flurry of clashes between the two sides this week. In the first, 93 persons were killed or wounded during an outbreak of violence in northern Jordan last Monday.



LOOK HOMEWARD LUNOKHOD—Russia's automatic moonmobile snaps a picture of its home base, Luna-17, during one of its scientific sorties on the lunar surface.

Part of Lunokhod can be seen in the foreground as well as the tracks of the vehicle in moon soil leading away from the Soviet moon lander's double gangplank.

Khatib Named Syria's New Head of State

DAMASCUS, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—Ahmed Khatib, secretary of the ruling Baath party, has been appointed provisional head of state. It was officially announced here tonight.

The 39-year-old former leader of the teachers' union succeeds Nureddin Atassi, overthrown in a bloodless coup last Friday. He will hold office until a people's assembly meets to elect a new head of state, the announcement said.

Unconfirmed reports said yesterday that Mr. Atassi would leave the country to live in Libya.

The provisional leadership also announced the appointment of Lt. Gen. Hafes Assad as premier. It said Gen. Assad had started consultations on the formation of a transitional government.

Gen. Assad led the military wing of the Baath party in its move against the civilian wing in last week's coup.

Several thousand demonstrators marched through the main streets of the Syrian capital today in support of the new provisional leadership. Students, workers and peasants later gathered at the headquarters of the Baath party's Damascus branch.

Addressing the demonstrators, Mohammed Ali Halabi, mayor of Damascus and a member of the capital's Baath party office, declared: "The period during which the party was isolated from the masses has ended. A new period has begun during which the aspirations of the masses will be realized."

The new government will be formed by tomorrow at the latest and things will return to normal, he said.

The new regime has pledged to enlarge relations with "progressive countries, especially with Egypt." It also declared support for moves toward union with Egypt, Sudan and Libya.

Formed and Dissolved. Egypt, Sudan and Libya announced their decision to form a federation in a joint communiqué last Nov. 8. Syria and Egypt were formerly associated in the United Arab Republic, formed in 1958 and dissolved in 1960.

The provisional leadership pledged to continue the development of the armed forces in order to fulfill their complete duty in the battle of liberation against Israel.

It also attacked the present regimes in Jordan and Iraq, describing the one as "reactionary" and the other as "rightist," and denounced what it called "subversive solutions for the Middle East."

[The Beirut newspaper Al-Raya, which speaks for the ousted leadership, claimed the Syrian Army laid siege to the town of Jabeh, in north Syria, after it rebelled against Gen. Assad's coup, the Associated Press reported.]

[The army set up roadblocks throughout the north and restrictions were imposed on travel in the northern provinces, the paper claimed.]

4 Get 14 Years in Jail In Attempt on Makarios. NICOSIA, Cyprus, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—The Nicosia District Court today sentenced four Greek Cypriots to 14 years in jail for attempting to murder President Makarios and his helicopter pilot last March 8. The president was unhurt, but his pilot was wounded.

The four, who all pleaded not guilty to the charges, are Adamos Haritonis, a 26-year-old student; Georgios Talladoros, 31, a businessman; police sub-inspector Antonakis Solomontos, 33, and police constable Antonakis Yenasgritis, 29. Fingerprints and traces of fibers discovered on weapons and blankets left at the scene of the attack connected the accused with the crime.

France Bars Exploitation of De Gaulle Tomb

PARIS, Nov. 19 (AP).—The French Ministry of Culture yesterday decreed Colombe-les-Deux-Eglises a protected site to preserve the village and its surroundings as Gen. De Gaulle knew them.

The ministry said the action, which "met the wishes" of the local council, would prevent "well-intentioned but inopportune initiatives and assure the indispensable dignity of the area."

No changes may be made to the village or its surroundings for the next year without special authorization from the ministry, except for normal repairs and rural work. A similar decree will cover the neighboring commune of Villeneuve-au-Fresne.

Israel Urges U.S. to Ease Peace Ideas

(Continued from Page 1)

rolled back but because it has proven to be impossible up to the present.

"So far," he said, "conditions have not been created... but certain things would be helpful." He said it was necessary to consider the respective situations of the two parties to the talks. "Egypt is certain of continued military support," he said, "and we want to see a 'continuing concern' on economic problems arising from it. And it knows it will be given political support in whatever line it takes on peace and secure boundaries."

As for Israel, Mr. Eban asked: "Are we certain our requirements will go forward? Are we certain we will have the economic means to enable us to support such reinforcement?"

Mr. Eban, after his meeting with Mr. Rogers, said he had expressed appreciation for President Nixon's message to Congress yesterday asking for \$500 million in credits for Israel. He said, however, that this was a "continuing concern" because Israel had received no assurances that Egypt and the Soviet Union would "draw a line and stop their buildup."

In the earlier interview Mr. Eban said the supplementary credits would "take a load off immediate budget requirements" but that Israel would need continuing support.

Mr. Eban said Egyptian violations of the standstill "ought to make us" more skeptical about what can come from future negotiations. "We want a defensible border," he said, "and we want to be free to negotiate them and not be hemmed in by pre-conceived ideas."

He referred to privately circulated preliminary maps drawn up by the United States that would limit to "certain modifications" changes from Israel's present frontiers. "We don't want any influence of that map... We don't want those proposals to hover over the negotiations. We want the negotiations to be free and we have legitimate proposals."

A State Department spokesman said later: "We have no preconceived ideas which would obstruct the freedom of the parties to negotiate." The U.S. position as stated by Mr. Rogers last Dec. 9 is that "any changes in the pre-existing lines should not reflect the weight of conquest and should be confined to insubstantial alterations required for mutual security."

Israeli Plane Crashes. TEL AVIV, Nov. 19 (AP).—An Israeli-made turbo-prop jet crashed during a test flight today and three persons were killed.

Lunokhod Continues Its Work Of Scientific Study on Moon

MOSCOW, Nov. 19 (UPI).—Lunokhod-1, the Soviet automatic vehicle that landed on the moon Tuesday, moved 103 yards from its resting place today and continued its data gathering. Tass reported.

The news agency said that an earth-Lunokhod linkup, allowing the vehicle to work, started at 11 p.m. Moscow time yesterday and lasted for four hours and 40 minutes.

The work session first checked up control and on-board systems and turned Lunokhod's solar batteries to the correct position for movement.

Then the vehicle moved several yards and turned so that the landing stage of the Luna-17 unmanned craft, which had carried it to the moon, was visible to its television eye.

Lunokhod then turned to move southeast and crawled over comparatively even terrain, whose depressions and elevations showed slopes of up to 10 degrees.

Tass's report was matter-of-fact, but still suggested that a slowly lumbering beast was inching forward. "The self-propelled vehicle encountered rocks and comparatively small craters and overcame a lunar ridge that was not very high."

While moving, Lunokhod measured mechanical properties of lunar soil and the ease of its own movement over the terrain.

Tass reported that the total distance traversed from the first parking place was 96 meters. Pravda reported today that Lunokhod's television picture showed the ribbed tracks left by its eight independently-driven wheels and the spot where a turn was started.

The tracks on each side were clear enough to show that the terrain was rougher on one side than on the other. At the turning

point, the wheels cut more deeply into the soil, giving a fuller idea of the soil properties in the area, Pravda said.

Tass reported that the ground crew of the Lunokhod consists of commander, driver, engineer, navigator and radio operator.

They must compensate for two differences from earthside driving: Man is used to nearly 180-degree vision with his own eyes, while the Lunokhod's TV screens show a much smaller angle, and the time lag while commands travel 340,000 miles from earth to moon (two or three seconds) call for a different, segmented rhythm from that used by a car driver or an airplane pilot.

U.S. Cabinet Shifts Seen (Continued from Page 1)

reported the President regards him as a trusted adviser and old friend. Reports that Secretary of Agriculture Clifford M. Hardin will leave also are discounted, but with less certainty than those about Mr. Stans.

On the White House staff, Counselor Daniel P. Moynihan has definitely decided to return to his teaching post at Harvard after the first of the year. James Keogh, a former Time magazine editor now chief of the White House speech-writing team, will leave at the end of the year to return to journalism.

Counselor Bryce N. Harlow, who was originally in charge of congressional relations, is generally listed as among those leaving, but a final decision has not been made. Harry Flemming, a special assistant for staff recruiting, also will leave.

The President's chief foreign policy adviser—Secretary of State William P. Rogers, Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, and Henry A. Kissinger, assistant for national security affairs—will continue in their present capacities.

Donald Rumsfeld, director of the Office of Economic Opportunity as well as a staff adviser to the President, is expected to give up one of his assignments. There have been reports that he may succeed Mr. Moynihan, but apparently no firm decision has been made.

U.S. Prosecutor Of Nazis Attacks Vietnamese War

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (UPI).—Telford Taylor, chief American prosecutor at the Nuremberg war crimes trials, considers the U.S. involvement in Vietnam so immoral that no American should be compelled to serve there against his will.

Mr. Taylor, a retired brigadier general who had a key role at the trial of the surviving members of the Nazi hierarchy following World War II, questioned the moral and legal actions of the United States in Vietnam in a book published this week, "Nuremberg and Vietnam: An American Tragedy."

He condemns the indoctrination of U.S. troops on grounds that it led to such events as the alleged My Lai massacre, the forced transfer of Vietnamese villagers into refugee camps, widespread destruction of the countryside and mistreatment of Communist prisoners.

"Given the course the war has taken," he wrote, "and the depth and breadth of opposition to its conduct, it is both unwise and inhumane to compel people to serve in it against their will. For the United States, this is a new kind of war for our times... and one for which compulsory service should not be required."

London Honors De Gaulle

LONDON, Nov. 19 (AP).—Dignitaries led by Prince Philip, husband, Winston Churchill, came into St. Paul's Cathedral in a memorial service today to Charles de Gaulle.

Lady Churchill, 85, whose late husband, Winston Churchill, came into close and often frangible contact with the French leader, attended the service.

Another Stymie Is Recount At the Peace Talks in P

By Anatole Shub

PARIS, Nov. 19 (WP).—The Vietnam peace talks, adjourned last week because of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's funeral, resumed today in desultory fashion. There was no discussion after each of the four delegation chiefs read perfunctory prepared statements, restating well-known positions.

Today's session, 92d in the series, was the first to be held since two days after the U.S. elections, when previous sessions this fall seemed largely designed to influence.

Observers hoping for some sign of forward movement or dialogue, once the American elections were past, were disappointed as the chief controversy today—not a new one—concerned alleged "tactic" understandings reached between U.S. and North Vietnamese negotiators more than two years ago.

Xuan Thuy, the North Vietnamese negotiator, then and now, raised a controversy over U.S. reconnaissance flights surveying North Vietnam, in the wake of the shooting down of a U.S. RF-4 plane by North Vietnamese last Friday. Hanoi promptly protested the reconnaissance flights, the State Department had indicated that such flights would continue and U.S. Defense Secretary Melvin Laird said that the United States "reserved the right to retaliation" if reconnaissance planes were attacked over North Vietnam.

The U.S. position, as restated here today by chief negotiator David Bruce, has been that while on Nov. 1, 1968, "the United States agreed to stop all bombing and acts involving the use of force" over North Vietnam, "serious reconnaissance is not an act involving the use of force." U.S. officials have frequently contended that continuation of aerial reconnaissance was part of the "tactic understanding" reached in connection with the bombing halt.

Dispute on Accord. The North Vietnamese, just as frequently, have contended—Xuan Thuy did again today—that the U.S. bombing halt "was completely unconditional and there was absolutely no 'understanding' whatsoever." Mr. Bruce replied that U.S. policy remained unchanged.

The North Vietnamese press spokesman, Nguyen Thanh Le, maintained that the U.S. (named unnamed) had been shot down over North Vietnam in the two years since the bombing halt. The U.S. spokesman, Stephen Ledogar, said that he believed only eight or nine manned planes were involved.

Although it was the first time in several months that the reconnaissance flight issue had been raised, it has been—like the alleged mistreatment of war prisoners—one of the hardy perennials at the Paris conference.

The raising of such side-issues often appears to indicate the delegates' frustration, propaganda terms, at the over the two main issues: the withdrawal of foreign troops and the political future of South Vietnam.

Long Tie-Up. All sides, in private, seemed equally conscious of the impasse on the main issue. It may now—relieved from sure of the U.S. election many months.

Speculation has abated about possible ten-journement of the talks, the level of diplomatic negotiation. Chief Viet Cong spokesman said that he was merely fatigued after Sofia, Bulgaria.

More Sai Units Drive Into Cambodia

SAIGON, Nov. 19 (UPI).—1,000 South Vietnamese men and artillery units into Cambodia and put an area where American troops uncovered the big tions and weapons case Indochina war, military announced today.

The operation was last Sunday 100 miles north South Vietnamese official was the second major across the border this.

Spokesmen in Saigon the region as guerrillas. 351, about 15 miles to Bo Duc, a former U. Forces base, 24 miles Saigon.

U.S. 1st Air Cavalry troops last spring found piles of arms and munitions in the jungle region.

Troop Number. South Vietnamese spokesman said the operation raised to 17,300 ber of South Vietnamese in Cambodia.

A task force of 6,000 g soldiers had also started pronged drive Monday in eastern Cambodia, west of the Highlands.

Meanwhile, American of nounced today that 32 US men were killed in action nam last week, bringing the number of America in the war this year, 7 toll was the highest in the records showed.

Since Jan. 1, 1961, a 43,991 Americans have b in action in the war a wounded, the U.S. com

2 Ex-GIs at Calley's Trial Testify to Civilian Death

(Continued from Page 1)

shoot and kill a woman after exclaiming: "Oh my God, the son of a bitch has got a grenade." However, Mr. Paul said he personally did not see the grenade.

Capt. Medina is charged with overall responsibility of the alleged massacre in which the Army said at least 175 civilians died.

The defense established that the area surrounding My Lai was bordered by artillery before the troops arrived by helicopter. Mr. Paul also said that machine-guns around the helicopters strafed just outside the village.

The defense was trying to establish that civilians could have been killed by shrapnel or ricochets from machine-gun bullets.

It was the third day of testimony against Lt. Calley.

Mitchell: "Shot No One"

FT. HOOD, Texas, Nov. 19 (AP).—With tears glistening on his cheeks, S. Sgt. David Mitchell testified today he shot no one in a South Vietnamese hamlet during the alleged massacre in 1968, and he saw no one shot.

Oswald Brown, Sgt. Mitchell's lawyer, asked him one question: "Did you shoot any Vietnamese people...?"

"No, sir..." Sgt. Mitchell interrupted the question.

... in a ditch at My Lai 4 on March 16, 1968?"

All Thai Troops Will Be Out of Vietnam by 1972

BANGKOK, Nov. 19 (UPI).—Premier Thanom Kittikachorn announced yesterday that Thailand would withdraw all of its 12,000 troops from South Vietnam by 1972.

Mr. Thanom told a news conference that Air Chief Marshal Dawee Chulapanya, chief of staff of the Thai Supreme Command, would go to Saigon next week to work out the withdrawal.

The premier, according to the Bangkok Post, said that at least 6,000 troops would definitely be out of South Vietnam by next June.

Premier Thanom did not elaborate but sources said that the Thai troops would be used to defend "sensitive" points along Thailand's northern and southern borders.

Other sources said that the South Vietnamese government had asked for postponement of the withdrawal of the Thai division.



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Considers Health Plan insure Most Americans

By Vincent J. Burke

ON Nov. 18, The President is drafting a health insurance plan to insure most Americans. The plan is being drafted by a committee of the President's Council on Economic Advisors. The plan is being drafted by a committee of the President's Council on Economic Advisors. The plan is being drafted by a committee of the President's Council on Economic Advisors.

Critics Ask Aid Cambodia

By C. Wilson

ON Nov. 19 (UPI)—The Nixon administration is being criticized for its aid to Cambodia. Critics are asking for more aid to Cambodia. Critics are asking for more aid to Cambodia. Critics are asking for more aid to Cambodia.

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ope's Royalty Glitters Benefit of Wildlife Fund

Nov. 19 (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Luxembourg are visiting the United States. They are visiting the United States. They are visiting the United States. They are visiting the United States.



BORES BEWARE—What may seem to be the ultimate answer to junk mail has been set up by Donald Lloyd, of Birdsboro, Pa. His mailbox is attached to a functioning stove, ready and waiting for all unwanted missives.

1976 Is Congress's Limit Administration Tries to Delay Deadline for a 'Clean' Car

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (UPI)—The Nixon administration is trying to delay the deadline for a 'clean' car. The administration is trying to delay the deadline for a 'clean' car. The administration is trying to delay the deadline for a 'clean' car.

House-Senate conferees on the omnibus air pollution bill agreed on Oct. 8 to accept the Senate's 1976 deadline. But Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Elliot L. Richardson, in an unsolicited Nov. 17 letter to Senate Public Works Committee chairman Jennings Randolph, D. W. Va., asked for discretionary authority to grant time extensions if he determined that industry could not meet the deadline.

Mr. Richardson has taken the same general position before, but his new request is unusual in that it was made after House-Senate conferees, who are still meeting on other parts of the bill, had already made up their minds to stick to the 1976 deadline.

The auto industry has bitterly opposed any absolute legislative deadline as technically impossible to meet, and only yesterday sent a new request of its own to the committee asking that the secretary be given discretion to make extensions.

The provision approved by the conferees requires cars produced after Jan. 1, 1975, to emit 90 percent less pollutants than allowed for 1970 cars. This deadline can be suspended for one year if the industry can show it is impossible to meet. After that, however, only new legislation passed by Congress would allow any further extension.

Critics of the provision say this could result in a ban on all sales of new cars after Jan. 1, 1976, but sponsors say Congress obviously would extend the deadline if the industry made an unsuccessful effort to meet it in good faith.

IRS Offers To Compute Tax for Free

30 Million Qualify
For Expanded Service

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—The Internal Revenue Service offered yesterday to figure income taxes free for about 30 million Americans, 3.5 million of whom filed inaccurate returns last year.

The IRS said that a taxpayer could qualify for the special service if he earned no more than \$20,000 a year, took the standard 10 percent deduction rather than itemized deductions and had income only from salaries, wages, dividends, interest, pensions and annuities.

In another move, the IRS unveiled a revamped standard tax return form—Form 1040. This year the instructions on how to fill out blanks are in a separate booklet, not on the back of the return.

Taxpayers who qualify for the free service can simply fill out vital information about themselves, list their income, and send in the return, along with W-2 forms. The government does the rest.

If a taxpayer's withholding doesn't cover the amount owed, he will get a bill. If he's due a refund, it will be sent along.

If the taxpayer catches the government overcharging him, he can demand a refund, along with 6 percent interest. If the government refunds too much, the IRS can collect the overage but no interest if the money is repaid quickly.

In the past, IRS offers to figure income tax had been extended to Americans making up to \$5,000. The IRS estimated that 30 million persons will qualify for the free service under the new rules.

In 1969, it said, errors were discovered on 3.6 million of the 78 million income tax returns filed. "These errors resulted from taxpayers using the wrong table, line or column."

Secret Satellite Up

VANDENBERG AIR FORCE

BASE, Calif., Nov. 19 (UPI)—A secret satellite was launched into orbit from this military aerospace center yesterday, officials said. They refused to reveal further details.

Surprise Move to Rest Case Is Rejected Judge Orders Manson Defense to Start

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 19 (AP)—

In a surprise move, defense attorneys rested their case today in the Sharon Tate murder trial without calling any witnesses. But the judge later ordered them to reopen the case so the three women defendants can take the stand.

Susan Atkins took the stand first and gave her name and said: "My co-defendants and I agree that I will take the stand first." Proceedings then halted when her attorney, Daye Shinn, declined to question her.

"I feel these questions will incriminate her," he told the judge. "I have a duty toward my client. I absolutely refuse to help incriminate a client on the stand."

Judge Charles E. Older then called the lawyers for a conference to determine whether attorneys can be compelled to ask questions if they feel their clients will be incriminated. Specific questions were to be studied.

Earlier the judge overruled a motion from defendant Leslie Van Houten, 21, that she be allowed to fire her attorney and act as her own defender.

The attorneys said their surprise decision to rest their case before it began was to prevent the three women defendants from testifying against their advice. It was estimated that their testimony would take five days.

Manson and the three women members of his clan are charged with murder and conspiracy in the slaying of Miss Tate and six others.

The judge's order to reopen the case came after the women defendants personally told him they felt they had a constitutional right to testify. Manson has expressed no desire to testify, Paul Fitzgerald, the chief defense attorney, said.

The surprise defense move today followed a meeting last night among defendants and their attorneys. Manson was reported infuriated by the judge's ruling that he could not act as his own attorney.

Earlier in arguing a motion for dismissal, defense attorneys contended that there was "no substantial evidence" against the defendants.

They argued, too, that the state's main witness, Linda Kasabian, a former member of Manson's clan, should be classified as an accomplice if her testimony is to be believed, and thus her story must under California law be corroborated by other evidence.

In the startling and dramatic episode, Mr. Fitzgerald rose as the defense was expected to begin its case in the 19-week trial and announced:

"The defense rests."

Patricia Krenwinkel, one of the three young women charged with the seven murders, rose to her feet and announced that she wished to testify in the presence of the jury. Manson said nothing.

Mr. Fitzgerald added the provision that the defense wished to rest subject to being able to "introduce certain exhibits." It was not clear what he meant.

Judge Older summoned the defense and prosecution attorneys to his bench for a conference and then the trial was recessed briefly. There was pandemonium in the courtroom when Mr. Fitzgerald said the defense would call no witnesses. He said previously that he had subpoenaed 15 to 30 witnesses and that Manson would probably be one of the last to testify.

The unexpected move came after Judge Older rejected the motions for a directed verdict of acquittal.

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With Apollo-12 Instruments

U.S. Found Evidence of Gas in Moon

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (WP).—Two instruments left on the moon by the Apollo-12 astronauts a year ago have turned up the first solid evidence that large pockets of gas lie beneath the lunar surface.

The evidence comes from analysis of data sent to earth last April 15 by instruments on the moon after the empty third-stage rocket of the ill-fated Apollo-13 mission crashed into the moon 83 miles from where the instruments were left.

Less than a minute after the 12.5-ton rocket frame hurtled into the moon, Dr. Conway Snyder, of California's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, said yesterday, a cloud of electrified gas was detected by a device called the solar wind spectrometer that had been left at the Apollo-12 landing site in the Ocean of Storms by astronaut Alan Bean.

The gas cloud grew in size, Dr. Snyder said at an Apollo-12 experimenters' briefing yesterday, until it reached a maximum energy of between 35 and 50 electron volts (a measure of its electrification) about two minutes after the rocket struck the moon.

At about the same time the spectrometer picked up the gas clouds, said Rice University's Dr. John Freeman, a second Apollo-12 instrument called the Suprathermal Ion Detector discovered the presence of the gas.

"This burst of ionized gas continued to build," Dr. Freeman said, "and was sustained for about eight minutes."

The two scientists said they could not positively identify the source of the gas cloud, but both said they felt it was released from beneath the moon by the force of the rocket's impact with the surface.

"We believe," said Dr. Freeman, "that a bubble of neutral gas expanded outward from the impact."

What kind of gas was released by the impact is also unknown, but scientists said it was probably one or more of the so-called rare gases like helium, argon and krypton. Tiny traces of all three gases have been found trapped in the rocks brought back to earth by both the Apollo-12 and Apollo-11 astronauts.

The biggest puzzle to Dr. Snyder and Dr. Freeman was why the gases were so quickly electrified when they escaped from the moon's crust.

"The means by which the ions obtained this high energy remains the most intriguing aspect of this event," Dr. Freeman said. "It's possible that the neutral gas pushed aside the solar wind and formed a temporary shock front, where the ionized gas was probably generated."

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The five-year suggestion came from the Common Market Executive Commission. Britain had proposed three years for industry and six years for agriculture.

Mr. Rippon said he did not consider the British suggestion as a matter of doctrine. The transitional period is "a matter for discussion," he said. "What has to be accepted is a fair balance."

He said the negotiations on Britain's entry are off to a good start and "there is a general agreement to begin tackling the major subjects before the end of the year."

He mentioned the problems of new Zealand dairy products and Commonwealth sugar as two of these.

"I cannot believe that a (European) community which has already shown such a sense of responsibility to the needs of the developing world will not make a fair and generous response in their case also. The dimensions of the problems are not large in terms of an expanded community," he said.

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SALT Session

Normal After Longest Talks

HELSINKI, Nov. 19 (AP).—Today's plenary session of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) followed the usual pattern with 60 minutes of formal talks and another 40 minutes of informal chat around the coffee table.

This reversion to the normal came after 100 minutes of formal talks yesterday—the longest session since the third round of conferences started here Nov. 2. The next meeting was set for Tuesday.

A 30-man U.S. delegation, not including chief negotiator Gerard Smith, and an unknown number of Soviet aides are scheduled to spend the weekend together in the Finnish resort town of Rovaniemi, well above the Arctic Circle.

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STORM EFFECT—Floodwaters swamp a hamlet on Bhola Island, in East Pakistan, one of the islands hit by the cyclone which killed thousands in the Bay of Bengal.

East Pakistan Officially Puts Storm Death Toll at 150,000

DACCA, Pakistan, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—The official death toll in the East Pakistan cyclone catastrophe rose to 150,000 tonight.

East Pakistan governor Vice Adm. S.M. Ahsan gave the new figure after consulting local officials.

The new estimate of deaths tripled earlier figures.

More than 100,000 persons died in Bhola and Manupura islands alone when the cyclone blew in. Detachments of troops have been sent into Bhola and its eastern neighbor of Haliya, where cholera was reported to have broken out earlier this week, it was announced tonight.

Their mission was presumably to coordinate relief and bury the dead.

Reports from the area told of bodies and animal carcasses strewn all over the region bloated by the water and the tropical sun and giving off an unbearable stench.

Some Starvation

Iranian and American relief supplies arrived here today but observers feared the buildup would be too slow to avoid some starvation among a million homeless survivors of one of the worst natural disasters in recorded history.

Britain ferried in 13 shallow-draft boats from Singapore and

the United States 10,000 blankets and thousands of tents.

Iranian aircraft have, so far, flown in more than 300 tons of relief supplies.

India today liberalized regulations for the overnight of foreign military planes across Indian territory to carry relief supplies to East Pakistan, government officials said.

They said ten Iranian Air Force planes were given clearance within one hour today for mercy flights.

Clearance was also given for Pakistani C-130 transports to fly relief supplies across the 1,000 miles of Indian territory that separate West and East Pakistan, they added.

Mishandling Charged

DACCA, Nov. 19 (AP).—Mishandling of the relief operation for East Pakistan's cyclone survivors was charged today by local newspapers.

The East Pakistan Observer declared that the situation is so bad that either the entire population of the battered region should be evacuated or strong army units be rushed in to bury the dead and clear up debris.

"Unless the (damaged) areas are cleared and disinfected immediately there will be no one to receive the promised relief," it said.

Newspapers in Dacca criticized the government's refusal to declare a national disaster and treat it instead as "a major calamity on the southern coast."

Meanwhile, a gift of \$480,000 from Saudi Arabia topped today's announcements of international aid for survivors of the cyclone disaster.

The Saudis said they also will dispatch two helicopters, a medical team and a plane load of medicine.

Israel said it has promised to render "immediate aid" to East Pakistan, but it is waiting for the International Red Cross in Geneva to say what exactly is required in the disaster areas.

Catholic Bishops In U.S. Restate Ban on Abortions

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP).—U.S. Roman Catholic bishops have reaffirmed their unyielding stand against abortions, declaring that morally, abortions are murder.

The vote of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops yesterday was 234 to 8.

Several archbishops said at a news conference that they felt the eight votes against did not oppose the principle. Some bishops wanted the statement worded differently and several sought a document much longer than the 300 words issued, they said.

An episcopal spokesman said that the statement was needed, despite repeated declarations by the bishops because of demands by doctors and nurses "to strengthen their position in refusing to participate" in abortions.

Train Wreck in Italy

GENOVA, Nov. 19 (UPI).—The Rome-Turin express ran into a landslide near Genova today, derailed the locomotive and one coach. There were no injuries.

Typhoon Hits Manila Area; 38 Are Killed

MANILA, Nov. 19 (UPI).—A typhoon with record winds struck Manila today, flattening welcoming arches for the pope, uprooting trees, ripping off rooftops, cutting power supplies and causing widespread flooding. The government declared a "state of calamity."

At least 38 persons were killed and 300 were injured, the government disaster agency said.

Officials said at least 33,000 out of Manila's 3.5 million population were left homeless after Typhoon Patsy lashed the city with winds of up to 120 miles an hour. It struck the area shortly after dawn and left a trail of devastation from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. before roaring into the South China Sea.

Houses were flattened and the winds ripped off hundreds of corrugated roofs, laying bare the upper stories of such city landmarks as the Malate Church and San Juan de Dios Hospital.

Huge welcoming arches being constructed near Manila International Airport, along Roxas Boulevard and in other parts of the city for Pope Paul's visit Nov. 27, were all blown down. Some areas reported hailstones as big as baseballs.

The weather bureau said the storm's 120-mile-an-hour winds exceeded those of the previous record typhoon's 114 miles an hour recorded in 1882. Government and private relief agencies said damage was spread to areas at least 100 miles from Manila. Philippine Airlines reported that two of its passenger aircraft were damaged.

A power cut blacked out Manila and the government announced schools would remain closed tomorrow. Spokesmen for Manila's five morning newspapers said the power cut meant they would not be published tomorrow.

South Africa Set For Economic Ties With Malagasy

TANANARIVE, Malagasy Republic, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—A high-ranking South African delegation arrived in this black African republic today to sign an economic agreement and for talks with government leaders.

Foreign Minister Hilgard Muller, heading Pretoria's 20-member team, said they had come here in a "spirit of neighborliness" and hoped that their three-day official visit would lead to closer economic ties between the two countries.

Under an agreement to be signed here tomorrow, South Africa will lend the island republic formerly Madagascar, about \$3 million—repayable over 25 years—to develop its tourist industry.

In a brief speech at Tananarive airport, Mr. Muller said: "I am convinced that the accord we shall conclude will lead to economic growth and that they will be to our mutual benefit."

Black Sea Visit

ANKARA, Nov. 19 (AP).—Two U.S. destroyers will pass the Turkish straits Nov. 27 on their way to a three-day cruise in the Black Sea, the Foreign Ministry announced today. The USS Perry and USS Allen M. Sumner will return to the Mediterranean Nov. 30.

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Black Sea Visit

Amid Inflation Battle

Yugoslavia's Vice-President Resigns in Economic Shake

By Dan Morgan

BELGRADE, Nov. 19 (WP).—Yugoslav Vice-President Nikola Miljankovic resigned from office amid a bitter and continuing debate in the cabinet over measures for stabilizing the country's economy.

The official announcement last night gave no reason for the unusual step. But Yugoslav sources said that Mr. Miljankovic, who was in charge of drafting the stabilization program, failed to induce the federal cabinet to take radical steps such as devaluation of the Yugoslav dinar.

There was speculation in Belgrade that further government resignations would follow if the cabinet failed to get an agreement on its economic measures when it meets with the heads of the country's six constituent republics tomorrow, Friday.

A leading Communist party official today termed the week's infighting as "unnecessary adventuring," but predicted that agreement would be reached. Referring to opposition from Serbia, the country's largest republic, he said, "Serbia cannot govern the country."

The immediate aim of the discussion now going on is to stop inflation, curb Yugoslavia's increasing indebtedness and put the country on a firmer footing generally.

Bigger political questions are involved, however, because of the probable termination of financial privileges and subsidies which have been under Belgrade's control. They have been at the heart of the country's regional rivalries.

The economic decisions are seen here as only the opening round in the coming reorganization of the top political structure of the country, a revamp set in motion by President Tito in September.

Pattern Is Formed

The trend is already clear. There will be far less powers, both political and financial, in the hands of the central government in Belgrade. The funding of investments, the repayment of foreign loans and the bulk of revenue-raising will be turned over to the republics.

However, a Croat official said today that "our aim is not to abolish the federal government."

The federal government will continue to receive revenues from customs duties and a share of the taxes raised by the republics. It will keep responsibility for the army, foreign affairs and the established federal organs.

Further details are still to be hammered out. There were strong hints that Mr. Miljankovic, a banker and a Croat deputy in the federal parliament, was the first casualty of the negotiations.

It was the third straight violent day in this north Adriatic city of 40,000 which already has suffered a major riot in the province, Gerlino Ramon Brizuela, to the violence started Tuesday.

It was estimated 300 people rebelled against the local government, took over the city, and held out for more than 12 hours. Police were asked to help.

Col. Eduardo Diaz, commander of the 17th Infantry Regiment, surrounded the prison and the rebellious policemen with any of his men were taken action against the rebels.

After 4 p.m. the police groups of five, started leaving barricaded prison with their up.

Obituaries

Marshal Yermenko, Credited With Halting German Arm

MOSCOW, Nov. 19 (AP).—Marshal Andrei I. Yermenko, 78, one of Stalin's commanders credited with halting the German advance in World War II, died today.

Marshal Yermenko will be buried Saturday after a state funeral on Red Square, Tass reported.

Marshal Yermenko had not been on active duty for several years and was out of the Russian military command structure. But his success in fighting the Germans made him a key figure in Soviet history.

His obituary was signed by the top Soviet leadership, including Communist party general-secretary Leonid Brezhnev and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin.

Marshal Yermenko was wounded three times during the war. He was in charge of the southeast and Stalingrad fronts in late 1942 and is credited with halting the Germans, then directing the crushing blows that led to the capitulation of German forces.

Marshal Yermenko was first wounded at Bryansk in October 1941. While being flown to Moscow for treatment, his plane crashed. But he and the pilot reached Moscow and within two months he was back in action.

Sculptor Defies Urban Renewal Razing

N.C. Ordered to Supply Water to One Tenant

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (NYT).—A judge ordered New York City to start immediately a week project to drill and install a water main, tap it, and resurface the area to supply water to a tenant living in a ramshackle building on a deserted street in Manhattan.

The judge's order, which imposed on the city the water supply consequences of its own Supreme Court decision, came in response to a lawsuit filed by a tenant, Mrs. J. Leff, who said that an in-law had to be suspended from the building because of the lack of water.

The judge said that the city had a duty to provide water to the tenant, and that the city's failure to do so was a violation of the city's charter.

The judge also ordered the city to supply water to the tenant for a period of 30 days.

For a period, the lone tenant obtained water from a garden hose connected to the next building and then from a fire hydrant, as the city pressed its case in the neighborhood, which has now become a vast area of rubble.

\$75 Rent

The ruling was in favor of Mardig Kachian, a sculptor in his early 30s. He occupies four rooms on the second floor of a building and a large work studio on the third floor for a total rent of \$75 that he pays to the city.

While Mr. Kachian became reluctant yesterday to talk to reporters as the day wore on, his lawyer said that he had filed the court action after being rebuffed by city officials in seeking "a reasonable explanation" as to why his client should be evicted while plans for the renewal plan were still up in the air.

The lawyer, Jeffrey G. Stark, a staff attorney for the Mobilization for Youth, an anti-poverty organization, said that last June, a few days after Mr. Kachian asked him to try to get the eviction postponed, he discussed the situation with Oscar Hogan, the deputy commissioner of relocation.

Mr. Stark said that he had "merely asked" Mr. Hogan for an explanation to give to his client as to why he had to move out immediately while the renewal plans were still incomplete.

The lawyer said that Mr. Hogan told him that the reason the sculptor had to get out "was because we say he has to and if you don't like it take it to court." Mr. Hogan could not be reached immediately for comment.

In the suit yesterday, the city had conceded that "under ordinary circumstances they would be obligated to supply petitioner herein with water as requested," but that since the benefits would be limited to one person who faces inevitable eviction, it was not worth it.

Water engineers for the city said that to restore the water, as they are now ordered to do, would take approximately two weeks.

U.S. Rouses Canada's Ire On Pollution

By Sam Pope Brewer

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (NYT).—Canada's minister of fisheries and forestry, Jack Davis, said here today that relations between his country and the United States are being strained by U.S. delays in stopping pollution of Canadian waters by wastes from factories on this side of the border.

"Recycling" of wastes to make them inoffensive before they left the plants could prevent this, Mr. Davis said. He cited Canadian action in the 1920s to make fertilizer out of wastes from a lead and zinc smelter in British Columbia that had been killing forests in Washington and Idaho.

In contrast, he said, there are plants in Maine that are still discharging salmon in New Brunswick.

Mr. Davis spoke at a two-day conference on Canadian-American relations organized by Columbia University and the University of Windsor, Ontario, through Columbia's School of International Affairs.

Mr. Davis said Lake Erie is "half a Canadian lake and half an American lake, but neither country is proud of it now." He blamed the United States for 80 percent of the Lake Erie pollution, asserting: "You have been using all of the lake as if it was your own and you have been slow, relatively slow, in putting things right."

"Economies that are wonderful neighbors, but when it comes to the preservation of our environment we would have preferred a smaller neighbor at our side."

Greece Tells ILO It Will Give Rights To Trade Unions

ATHENS, Nov. 19 (NYT).—The Greek government said yesterday that it is taking steps to comply with its commitments to the International Labor Organization to guarantee basic trade-union rights to Greek workers.

Jean Capodistrias, a special representative of the Greek government, told the ILO executive council that Athens accepted immediately some of the recommendations made by a special commission of inquiry for changes in its labor laws.

Its position on the other recommendations will be conveyed to the ILO, a United Nations specialized agency with 121 member states, within the three-month delay provided for by the organization's rules, the Greek government representative said.

A three-member commission of jurists was appointed by the ILO to investigate complaints filed by international trade-union officials against the military regime that seized power in Greece in 1967.

The complaints accused Athens of denying workers the right to organize freely and bargain collectively, in violation of ILO-sponsored treaties to which Greece is a signatory.

Students Clash After Protest March in Rome

ROME, Nov. 19 (AP).—Leftist and rightist youths fought with stones, chairs, clubs and chunks of glass today as student demonstrations paralyzed downtown Rome.

Numerous students were hurt in clashes at Rome University's law school and at the local headquarters of the neo-Fascist party. Police broke up the fighting but the students then turned on the police.

More than 15,000 university and high school pupils marched through the streets in one of the city's largest student demonstrations.

A general strike to protest alleged police brutality in a recent demonstration virtually closed down Rome's high schools. The university students were striking to protest a threat by professors to close down Rome University because of a lack of adequate facilities.

Detector at Le Bourget

PARIS, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—The second Paris airport, Le Bourget, today installed a metal-detection system to thwart armed hijackers. The American-built system, called "Friskem," is already in use at Orly.



GRANITE—Dean Caldwell, 27, stops munching fried chicken to join Waring, 46, in a champagne toast after their conquest of El Capitan rockface.

ale Yosemite Cliff, Find Feast, Glory

NATIONAL, Nov. 19.—Climbing, Harding and Dean reached the top of El Capitan here yesterday ending a 6-day expedition up the 3,000-foot face of the rock.

Their arrival was a triumph. A crowd of 3,000 people gathered at the base of the rock to see the climbers. The climbers were exhausted but happy. They had reached the top of the rock after a long and difficult climb.

For several days they had been surviving on candy bars and sardines.

"You might say they are having a little celebration now," said park spokesman Larry Quist. "They are quite elated."

A large party of about 80 friends and newsmen welcomed the bearded pair with a feast of fried chicken.

The Wall of Morning Light—so called because it catches the first rays of the rising sun—was one of the few remaining unclimbed ascents in Yosemite, the rock climbers' paradise of the West.

Mr. Harding, of West Sacramento, Calif., was the first man to lead a party to the summit of El Capitan by any route when in 1888 he climbed the nearby Nose.

Mr. Caldwell, of Milwaukee, Ore., a veteran of many Yosemite climbs, has also participated in three expeditions to El Capitan, the last being a 23,000-foot climb in 1967.

Of all of Yosemite's challenges, El Capitan's Wall of Morning Light on the southeast face of the mountain has loomed as the most forbidding. The climb is even worse than straight up because in many areas the glacier-polished granite face arches out over the valley.

Bad weather last week nearly forced the pair to abandon their effort. A rescue team with 17 members and 1,700 pounds of equipment was flown to the summit by helicopter but declined the aid.

© Los Angeles Times

is Moves in Congress Two Chinas in the UN

By Murray Marder

STON, Nov. 19 (WP).—K. Javits R., N. Y., a campaign in Congress to move toward support in the United Nations of the "People's Republic of China" and the "Feking and as."

Official disclaimers by administration that there is no change in its policy on Javits said that the on has "opened the new position on Communist China's admission to the United Nations."

first time in 20 years, Javits said, "the United States has moved away from a position of opposition to admission." But the Congress behind.

s is a member of this delegation to the UN assembly, but he has been on Atlantic Alliance before going, he joined for a new, flexible U.S. position is that the

United States opposes the expulsion of the Republic of China from the UN as the pre-condition for the admission of the People's Republic of China to the UN.

"The corollary of this position is to open the door for a change in the U.S. position, the main thrust of which has been heretofore to oppose the admission of the PRC to the UN per se."

"I agree with this new position adopted by the Nixon administration and consider that following the vote in the UN a similar reopening of the question in the Congress is essential," he said.

This characterization by Sen. Javits brushed aside a White House spokesman's statement on Nov. 13 that the United States was still "opposed to the admission of Communist China to the United Nations."

Transition Stressed

"I don't say the administration has come to a policy of admitting the People's Republic," the senator told newsmen yesterday. He said that U.S. policy has not yet "matured." What is important, he said, is the transition of the U.S. position.

"The task for next year," Sen. Javits said, "will be to devise a new resolution which will effect the will of the majority—that is, representation for Peking and [the] Taipei regimes."

"This could be done without setting the question of whether there is one China, two Chinas or one China and one Taiwan."

What is required, the Republican lawmaker said, is "a formula by which membership for both will be possible in the UN." Even if Peking or Taiwan, or both, still insist that the other must be excluded, Sen. Javits said, U.S. policy would be to put that responsibility on them, rather than on the United States.

The Chinese press agency, in its first comment yesterday on the current UN debate, restated China's hostility to any kind of "two Chinas" compromise and demanded Taiwan's expulsion from the UN.

Russia Asks UN to Seat Red China

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 19 (UPI).—The Soviet Union broke two years of silence today and asked the United Nations to seat Communist China instead of Nationalist China.

The showdown vote is scheduled in the UN tomorrow and some observers predicted the Nationalists would win by three or four votes. Most observers agreed the vote would be a close thing.

The Soviet Union once led the fight for the seating of Peking in the General Assembly but has been silent for the past two years as a result of the strained relations between the Kremlin and the Mao Tse-tung government.

As a Surprise

Today, Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik took the rostrum and asked the Assembly to end the "crying injustice" and restore to Red China its lawful rights in the United Nations. Mr. Malik said Peking's rights had been "usurped" by the Taipei government of Chiang Kai-shek. He referred to Nationalist China as "American marionettes."

Mr. Malik's statement came as a surprise and it came only after Assembly President Ruyard Hambro of Norway asked the session whether it agreed to the related address. The speakers list had been officially closed last Monday and Russia had not entered itself as a speaker.

U.S. Group

Mr. Malik noted that the opposition to Communist China came from a group headed by the United States and protested a U.S. backed proposal to make the issue an important question requiring a two-thirds vote. He called this "hostile act against the People's Republic of China."

More and more sentiment was heard in the UN for a "two-China" policy under which both Chinese regimes would hold UN seats. Malaysia and Ghana were the latest nations to express sympathy for such a solution yesterday.

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Position Years with Employer

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'Closing the Past'

The initialing of the treaty for "normalization" of relations between Poland and West Germany is unquestionably one of the most important diplomatic acts since the military conclusion of World War II. The 40,000 square miles that lie between the Oder-Neisse Line and the old German-Polish frontier are a geographical reminder of a past replete with hate and fear; for Bonn to stretch hands across them to Warsaw required the realism and courage of genuine statesmanship from both parties to the agreement.

To be sure, as the foreign minister of West Germany's present government, Walter Scheel, warned his hosts in Warsaw, ratification of the treaty faces grave political obstacles in West Germany. The Oder-Neisse Line does not represent any "natural" frontier, in a historic, demographic or topographic sense. It is, rather, an expression of extremely rough justice, compensating Poland, at Germany's expense, for the expansion of Soviet borders at Poland's expense. The Germans ousted from that territory—as well, no doubt, as many of those remaining—are not at all convinced that they should pay for the sins of the fatherland under Hitler (or under Frederick the Great, for that matter) nor are many of their ethnic countrymen.

In this, the treaty is unpleasantly reminiscent of so many territorial arrangements reached during the centuries in that flat

expanse of northeastern Europe, where wandering tribes once planted enclaves of varied speech and ethnic origin, and where so many tribal, religious, feudal and national conflicts imposed alien allegiances on the diverse inhabitants.

This is an area studded with vital cultural centers, whose state systems never quite matched those centers; where the lack of strong natural barriers permitted armies to roam at large—each leaving its legacy of fear and anger. Almost any boundary drawn there could find historic precedents—and almost any would be artificial, would inflict hardship on some minority. Rough justice is perhaps the best that can be expected; peace can come only through learning to live with some anomalies.

That is what Chancellor Willy Brandt's government is determined to do, and that is what many Germans, West and East, do not like. Even if the treaty is eventually ratified, to give it reality will require the kind of psychological adjustment that France and West Germany have been making, with considerable success, on Germany's other frontier. Poland's foreign minister, Stefan Jedrychowski, referred to the treaty as "closing the past"—"an exceedingly difficult past," he pointed out, to which Mr. Scheel added: "A painful past." History cannot be obliterated by a stroke of the pen, but the pen can set down a determination to make a fresh start. That, Europe, and the world must hope, is what has been done in Warsaw.

The Voice of Authority

Having been made a target of criticism by former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, J. Edgar Hoover, obviously had a right to reply. The reply he made was, however, so extravagant, so indiscriminating and so autocratic in character as to tell a great deal more about Mr. Hoover than about Mr. Clark.

Ramsey Clark has written a book, "Crime in America," which deals in a thoughtful, enlightened and judicious way with the whole complex of American judicial, law enforcement and correctional institutions. It contains numerous complimentary references to the virtues and the accomplishments of the FBI. But it contains also observations that Mr. Hoover had a "self-centered concern for his own reputation" and that he was slow in moving against organized crime. These are not novel criticisms. They have been made by many critics and they are believed by many thoughtful citizens. It is easy to understand, however, that they would seem galling to Mr. Hoover—as they would, of course, to any conscientious public servant with a keen sense of his own high-minded dedication to his duty.

Mr. Hoover replied with a tirade of invective. Mr. Clark, he said, was "a jellyfish... a softie," the worst Attorney General he has encountered in his 45 years as director of the FBI. This is mere name-calling, the argument *ad hominem* in its most tawdry form. It really says nothing save that Mr. Hoover disliked Mr. Clark and differed from him in regard to Justice Department policies.

It seems as plain as can be, moreover, that it was not any softness about Ramsey Clark that stirred Mr. Hoover's enmity but rather the Attorney General's strength and firmness. For Ramsey Clark was the first Attorney General since Harlan Stone to lay down the law to the director of the FBI and to remind him that his bureau was a subordinate element in the Department of

Justice. Mr. Hoover had become so accustomed to conducting the bureau as though it were an independent principality over which he exercised absolute sovereignty that he could brook no expression of authority from his superior.

The late Robert F. Kennedy, when he was Attorney General, had sought to direct the director of the FBI in regard to certain policies and, by Mr. Hoover's own admission, had encountered open defiance. Attorney General Clark, to whom a respect for civil liberty is the very essence of the administration of justice, imposed restraints on certain law enforcement techniques which Mr. Hoover preferred to pursue. The Attorney General, not the director of the FBI, is the head of the Department of Justice.

Mr. Hoover apparently has no awareness of how unbecoming it is for the chief of a bureau, while still in office, to undertake a comparative ranking of the Attorneys General under whom he served, including his current superior. And apparently he has no awareness at all of how wrong and how dangerous it is for any man to occupy the directorship of the FBI for a 45-year period. Too many Americans, including Attorneys General, have been in awe and even in fear of him. He wields a power too great to be held for so long by any individual. It should be said, of course, that he has served his country faithfully and well. But it should be said also that his office should long ago have been relinquished.

As for Mr. Clark, he is quite tough enough and strong enough to take care of himself. He has presented to the people of the United States a reasoned, penetrating, constructive study of the crime problem together with proposals for overcoming it that are sensitively mindful of American values and traditions. If it contains some disparagement of the FBI, that is a form of less majesty which is happily still permissible in a free country.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Helping Pakistan

Five days after the cyclone devastated the Ganges Delta it was reported that one helicopter was at work dropping supplies. You might as well try to put out the fires of Hell with a water pistol. What about the military helicopters stationed 1,000 miles away in West Pakistan? Surely to God the delicate matter of flying the planes over Indian territory can be resolved when a million Pakistanis face imminent and indelicate death. What about the armada of U.S. helicopters based in Vietnam? If only they could spare a couple of score of those, what a magnificent gesture for peace it would be.

—From the Daily Sketch (London).

The U.S. and NATO

The forecast by Mr. Melvin Laird that the United States defense budget will have to

be increased next year should needle NATO's European members to make much greater efforts to ease the rising cost to American taxpayers of keeping 300,000 troops in Europe. For the probability grows that, if they do not, pressure on the American administration to make much more drastic cuts will become very hard to resist. Any additional money for defense will have to go not to Europe but to the nuclear defense of the United States. Yet Signor Broso, NATO's secretary general, comforted the Western European Union meeting Tuesday with President Nixon's undertaking earlier this year not to lower American force levels without consultation. In certain circumstances, such consultation would be a short preface to cuts which, in more responsible moments, European ministers dread, but find it politically expedient to soft-pedal.

—From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 20, 1895

PARIS—The solution of the Turkish problem is still hanging as reports become daily more contradictory and confusing. What appears to be most clear is that the Powers are still desirous of acting in view of the question, but acting in common agreement. All wish to pursue the safety of Christians in Turkey and seek to conciliate the Sultan. There is, moreover, a wish to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

Fifty Years Ago

November 20, 1920

WASHINGTON—It is on that average ability and average character that the American people place their chief reliance for the conduct of public affairs. Brilliance is not always, indeed, very rarely, efficiency. And this is why the more marvelously gifted aspirants to the presidency never made it. It is often our plain presidents who have done the country greatest service.



It's For What We Call 'Protection'

Oil for the Lamps of Europe

By C. L. Sulzberger

ROME—Western Europe is slowly beginning to realize that its prospects of industrial growth are directly linked to continued access to Middle Eastern petroleum, and that if another outbreak of fighting stimulates Arab oil producers to new embargoes, the Common Market's future may be jeopardized.

Moreover, studies made available both to the Common Market and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, a larger body that includes a total of 22 members (the Common Market plus six plus 16), indicate the likelihood that a shortage of tankers to transport needed petroleum may conceivably develop. If shorter carrying routes are not re-established by opening the Suez Canal within the predictable future.

Petroleum is required in Europe not only for lubricants and transportation but, much more than in the United States, for industrial power. On this continent only 15 percent of petroleum imports are used for transport as compared with 50 percent in North America. The rest goes mainly to industry and home heating.

Coal Output Declines

It had been hoped that reliance upon oil would be reduced as other energy sources developed. However, while natural gas is entering the field increasingly, coal production is running down and the nuclear energy once counted on has fallen way behind original schedules.

This heightens Western Europe's dependence upon petroleum far beyond what had once been foreseen for this period. Moreover, it heightens Western Europe's dependence upon Middle East petroleum. New production in the North Sea appeared to be an insufficient scale to fill the gap. Nigerian production is coming on since the end of the civil war as well as new fields in Angola, but these appear incapable of meeting the shortfall.

U.S. and Venezuelan oil are not reservoirs Europe can seriously reckon with and Soviet Russia's huge reserves have not yet become truly available. Moreover, prospective fields in Alaska and Canada face production delays for ecological reasons. The result is that proposed increases in West Europe's Gross National Product, depending so largely upon maintaining steady advances in manufacturing output, rely heavily on Arab petroleum. Despite the fact that certain grim forebodings have been avoided, and today Libyan and Iraqi oil continue available on a larger scale than pessimists had foreseen, the rate of industrial growth is such that even greater absorption of petroleum must be assured.

Last summer fuel experts were talking about conceivably "devastating" effects on the European economy brought about by possible total denial of Libyan and Iraqi petroleum through nationalization and prohibitive price rises. These threats have so far been dodged. Nevertheless, the situation is still uneasily serious and potentially critical.

Suez Closure's Effect

Closure of the Suez Canal, which will almost certainly continue for many, many months, has forced the world at large and highly populated Europe in particular to

rearrange the global tanker fleet. While huge super-tankers have been constructed, so broad that they could never go through Suez, there has been a severe drawdown on accumulated European oil stocks.

Despite astonishingly large tanker construction programs (order books at all shipyards have been filled through 1974) the demand for more petroleum exceeds the supply because of the rate of industrial growth.

Furthermore, while there is petroleum in the ground, the combination of inadequate tanker fleets, a closed trans-Arabian pipeline to the Mediterranean (blown up by guerrillas) and the shutdown of the Suez Canal, keeps the fuel from flowing fast enough to burgeoning Europe from some of the more crucial Arab wells.

Thus, in the end, both the prosperity and by inference the national security of this enormous, important half-continent are coming under a potential shadow. Already oil freight rates from the Persian Gulf are more than six times what they were in early 1967, before the canal was closed by war.

All these reasons help explain a gradually detectable shift in European policy on the Arab-Israeli confrontation—and a mounting determination to get some kind of settlement in order to assure the freer, cheaper flow of oil.

The latest such detectable shift was recently seen in London and although there, as in other capitals, one finds little inclination to talk of peace in terms of oil (which is still considered a sallying political word) such is indeed not wholly removed from the fact.

Block That Backlash!

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—"And so I put it plainly," the candidate said. "Rioting, burning, sniping, mugging, traffic in narcotics and disrespect for the law are the advance guard of anarchy. They must not be in the streets. The answer does not lie in attacks on our courts or our laws or law-enforcement officers. I say the time has come to support our local police..."

The candidate speaking was not Ronald Reagan or New York's new Conservative senator, James Buckley, or any of the dozen Democrats who decided this year to wear American flag pins on their lapels and take a hard line against "permissiveness."

The candidate was Hubert H. Humphrey, and the date of the speech was Sept. 11, 1968—more than two years ago. Humphrey was campaigning against Richard Nixon for the presidency. It is resurrected now to make a point about the interpretation of America's mid-term election results and their implications for 1972.

The standard interpretation of the 1970 election—leaving aside the White House fairy tale that the Republicans really won—goes something like this:

Republicans ran a law-and-order campaign, which might have worked, except that Democratic candidates, forewarned of the danger, shifted from the soft line on drugs, crime and violence they had taken in 1968 to a position of strong condemnation, thereby warding off the Republican attack and setting themselves up to profit from public dissatisfaction with current economic conditions.

The alternative possibility—which the Humphrey quotation suggests—is that Democrats did not shift their position substantively at all from 1968 to 1970, but rather found themselves heard and believed in the latter year when saying the same things that had been ignored or disregarded by the voters in 1968.

In other words, this alternative theory suggests that what really changed between 1968 and 1970 was not the content of the Democrats' position, but their credibility. And the improvement in their credibility, this theory suggests, relates less to their attitude on the economic or social issues than on the third great issue of public concern, Vietnam.

The argument is this: When Humphrey made the kind of statement quoted above to dozens of audiences during the 1968 campaign, he was really not heard or believed.

He was not heard because on many occasions when he made such statements his words were drowned out—so far as news coverage of the events was concerned—by the shouts of anti-Vietnam demonstrators.

And he was not believed because to many voters it must have seemed that the Democrats were at the center of the violence and disorder they condemned. Just as the Kennedys and Martin Luther King had been the targets of assassins, so the Democratic rallies and the Democratic convention were targets of the most violent demonstrations. And in a curious way the objects of the attacks became identified as the sources of the violence, and thus the fatal equation of Democrats with disturbers of the peace seemed to gain credence.

As if that were not enough to destroy the Democrats' credibility in 1968, there was the further fact that dozens of prominent Democrats were regularly denouncing their party nominee as a hypocrite whenever he sought to separate his own views from those of the incumbent, Democratic President on the issue of Vietnam. No wonder he was not believed.

No Longer Splits Party

Three things have helped restore the Democrats' credibility in the last two years. For one thing, the fact that the man in the White House is now a Republican makes his party, not the Democrats, the target of the anti-war demonstrations. Scenes of violence are no longer automatically linked in the voter's mind with the presence of prominent Democrats.

Second, the issue of Vietnam no longer pits Democrats against Democrats in an emotionally destructive, credibility-shattering exchange of epithets. It has been some time since one Democrat called another an agent of Hanoi or a blood-soaked murderer.

Third, and probably most important, the fading of Vietnam from the forefront of the national consciousness is helping the voters

Annals of the FBI

The Jellyfish Caper

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON—Over the years since the early 1930s, few persons have so roused, angered, amused and scared this jaded capital as has that intangible stage presence, J. Edgar Hoover. This week, as if to redeem himself from the ghostly realm of myth and legend to which so many have sought to consign him, J. Edgar appeared almost in the flesh to remind Washington that he is the same as he has always been, only more so.

It happened in the rare and valuable two-hour interview with Ken Clawson of The Washington Post—an event remarkable in itself since J. Edgar prefers to accept questions in writing or through intermediaries, and to talk personally, if at all, with more congenial publications—the Washington Evening Star, perhaps, or U.S. News & World Report.

The interview, to which The Post properly gave about as much prominence as it would to a Middle East settlement, was provoked by publication of a book by Ramsey Clark, in which the former Attorney General spoke reprovingly of J. Edgar's "self-centered concern for his own reputation."

J. Edgar replied to Clawson that Clark was a "jellyfish," a state that he equated with being a "softie." This shows that he may know a lot about weak robbers, but is vastly ignorant about marine life, since a jellyfish is one of the more formidable creatures of the deep. In fact, said J. Edgar, delivering what he obviously regarded as the unkindest cut of all, Ramsey Clark was the only Attorney General in his experience (and he has known most of them since Edmund Randolph) who was worse than Robert Kennedy.

Clark Is Durable

Clark, who has survived stronger assaults from higher authority, needs no one to defend him. Nor would J. Edgar's latest comic-opera attack even warrant comment if the whole episode were not so thoroughly characteristic—if it did not, indeed, rather well illustrate what Clark and other critics have been saying.

First, the remarks J. Edgar made to Clawson derive from his extreme sensitivity to criticism, either of himself or of the police agency that he has all but single-handedly created in the years since he was appointed director by President Calvin Coolidge. This sensitivity was exactly what Clark had pointed to.

The ludicrous episodes caused by J. Edgar's vanity are too numerous to mention. Just recently, FBI personnel were forced to withdraw from academic training

at two different universities cause of their instructors' criticism of the FBI and, gar, but this kind of thing being funny when it is not that the FBI is a police agency that in its millions of files is a mountain of unvetted and unprocessed information, American citizens; and the operations range across the sensitive areas of American

Can even J. Edgar's most ardent admirers or cringing sycophants maintain that such an ought to be immune from criticism? That when criticism from a political candidate, did in 1968 from Eugene McCarthy, the nation's highest ranking policeman is then entitled to retaliate against voters as J. Edgar did? That the failures of the FBI have as thickly documented as the case of the Orangeburg Mass. is sufficient for J. Edgar to denounce the authors of it on the subject? That he is to evade, and then turn quickly to make the fruits of the eavesdropping such a persistent critic of it as Martin Luther King once

Self-Perpetuating

But the most serious charge anyone—including Ramsey—has made against J. Edgar is that he has come, over the years, a self-perpetuating bureau operating more for their own interests within the government to maintain their own reputations and positions, than as a interested investigative body. The chips fall where they fall. There is ample evidence that charge is true, at least to extent; it certainly is not by—indeed it gains cred from—J. Edgar's relentless guarding of every critic, he constrains.

Nevertheless, through his cratic control of the FBI's functions, his undeniable bureaucratic genius, and a sense of relations that has only rarely started to fail him, J. Edgar achieved virtually unlimited and independence. To his the instances of their measured against the post that would have been smaller man, have been few.

In the long run, therefore, President is likely to fire Hoover until he can: other man to whom he would entrust such potent the mistle of power. Nor, meantime, is any President to tell the old boy to shut

Letters

'Right On, Roy!'

I think that the recent attacks on Roy Crane are a comic strip. "Roy Crane" illustrates perfectly the negative, defeatist attitudes that have swept across our great country and its institutions in re-

cent years. It is high t stand up to these attacks at what is right in America: Crane's portrayal of A: leftist youth hits home those who don't know o want to hear the truth. cent Americans can be p men like Mr. Crane, who nerve to show the American the real pervasiveness of mented, radical left who dare attack such a great A: pastime as FOOTBALL. T: attacks, which go to the re of the principles that Amer founded upon, i.e. sports fair play and just plain, go competition, should be th and unequivocally opposed ever they are to be found On, Roy Crane! A good A: H.I.

Copenhagen.
Confusion Over!
Re: Mrs. Cannon's Je Nov. 14-15. I suspect ti Crane got his iconography up. Nikky wears a peace pendant and an American type headband. Perhaps he ed to use the swastika-like acter that has appeared si: immemorial from the Ind ley to the American Far W Sanskrit root of the word, well-being. Mr. Crane is of many absurdities; such: "Urriki" to represent the: my knowledge, interru syndicated dry heave (HTT 1) but a pacifist Nazi hopes, beyond ever him.
Barcelona. MIGUEL C/

Rejects German Bid

ment Backs Tory Plan rengthen the Military

LONDON (AP).—British government today rejected a German bid to step up British help to the West Soviet forces.

Commons defeated Labour motion today on the government's plan to step up British help to the West Soviet forces.

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Lord George Brown

George Brown Maiden Speech In Lords Touches Off Tumult

LONDON, Nov. 19 (AP).—George Brown, former foreign secretary, made his maiden speech in the House of Lords last night and that stately forum soon erupted into a shouting match.

Lord George Brown, now equipped with a hyphen to go with his peerage, spoke on the state of Britain's economy, seldom the most cheering of subjects.

The row came later when he attempted to counter a still more pessimistic version of events from Lord Hailsham, the former Quintin Hogg, now restored to the title which he shed in 1963 in the hope of becoming prime minister, which he didn't.

Lord Hailsham told the noble peers he fears Britain is heading for runaway inflation and went on to compare Britain's troubles with those of the Weimar Republic in Germany, which gave way to Hitler, and the Third Republic in France, which gave way to humiliating defeat, and the Fourth Republic, which died and gave way to Gen. De Gaulle.

Lord George Brown took exception to Lord Hailsham's remarks about the achievements of former enemies and allies.

He jumped to his feet to urge that Lord Hailsham should give more credit to Britain for the help she had given friend and foe alike. The interruption brought cries of "Order" from their lordships, who have a rule that one noble lord doesn't interrupt another.

But Lord George Brown stormed back: "I could never be shouted down in the other place (the Commons) and I am not going to be shouted down here."

He went on to make his point: "We in this country had forgone wheat which we needed ourselves to help our allies and former enemies to get back on their feet."

This brought more protests from the Conservative benches and Lord Hailsham eventually resumed. The debate ended with a 235-98 vote in favor of the Conservative government's measures to cut government spending.

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Resolution Condemns Britain

UN Unit Opposes Dealing With Rhodesia

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 19 (UPI).—The General Assembly's Committee on Decolonization declared yesterday, over the objections of most Western nations, that any attempt to negotiate the future of Rhodesia with its present white-minority regime is against UN principles.

The committee voted, 90 to 10, with 11 abstentions, to approve an African-Asian draft resolution that would have the assembly "affirm that any attempt to negotiate the future of Zimbabwe (the African name for Rhodesia with the illegal racist minority regime) in Salisbury would be contrary to the 1960 UN declaration on decolonization."

Without mentioning Britain by name, the resolution was obviously aimed at pinpointing current British efforts to renew contacts with the Rhodesian regime of Prime Minister Ian Smith.

The resolution, subject to another vote by the full assembly, also condemned Britain for its "failure and refusal" to take effective measures to bring down the illegal racist regime in Rhodesia and to transfer power to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of majority rule.

The committee also condemned South Africa and Portugal for assisting Rhodesia, and South Africa for sending its forces to help track down African nationalists, and called on Britain to "insure the immediate expulsion" of the South African forces.

The committee acted only one day after the Security Council adopted unanimously a much milder resolution avoiding the controversial issues of black majority rule on which Britain cast a veto only last week—and the contacts with Mr. Smith.

The committee also again "strongly" condemned Portugal for its "persistent refusal" to pull out of its African territories and called on it to transfer all power to the Africans. It voted, 90 to 7, with 17 abstentions, on an African-Asian draft resolution, which Portuguese delegate Leonardo Mathias described as a "dialogue of the deaf" because it ignored the "Portuguese realities."

The committee also voted, 101 to 2, with seven abstentions, to create a comprehensive UN fund to help South-West Africans. The purpose of the fund was stated as being to help South-West Africans who have "suffered from persecution and to finance a comprehensive educational and training program" so they can assume their future administrative responsibilities when the territory becomes independent.

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U.K. Jobless Rate Highest For a November in 30 Years

LONDON, Nov. 19 (AP).—Britain's Conservative government, already faced with accelerating inflation, was dealt another setback today with the announcement that unemployment is the highest for 30 years for a November.

The rise followed three straight months of decline, after the August high of 605,843 unemployed, during which ministers had claimed that unemployment would be held within reasonable bounds this winter. The number idle on Nov. 9 was 601,874.

Even more worrying for the administration was the fact that the ranks of the jobless were increasing at a time when the number of jobs available was shrinking.

These factors, along with a flat assertion in the House of Lords by a government minister last night that Britain was facing the kind of galloping inflation that brought down Germany's Weimar Republic in the 1920s, indicated the size of the problem facing Prime Minister Edward Heath only five months after taking office.

Serious Situation
"I don't think it is possible to overstate the seriousness of the situation," Lord Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor, said.

In the House of Commons today, Mr. Heath clashed with the man he succeeded, former Prime Minister Harold Wilson, but refused flatly to withdraw his electoral campaign promise that the Tory government would reduce prices "at a stroke."

Mr. Wilson had demanded: "Do you regret now having won votes by promising to deal with prices at a stroke—or do you stand by it?" Mr. Heath retorted that by refusing to allow the state-owned coal

industry to raise prices, "we have reduced the rise in prices from what it otherwise would have been."

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French Sentence Ex-NATO Aide to 8 Years as Spy

PARIS, Nov. 19 (UPI).—The State Security Court today sentenced Frenchman Robert van de Wiele to eight years in prison for passing documents to Romania while he was an employee of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Van de Wiele, 45, employed in 1951 in the NATO Documentation Service, testified that in 1960 at a diplomatic party he met a counselor at the Romanian Embassy, Mihail Caraman, who invited him out to dinner.

According to the judge, Mr. Caraman told Van de Wiele the principal obstacle to world peace was NATO and the Frenchman should tell the Romanian what went on in NATO circles. The judge said Van de Wiele accepted money for giving documents to Mr. Caraman.

Van de Wiele, who was arrested in 1969, told the court he did not read the documents and believed they were "not very secret or military." However, court sources said that during a closed session testimony was given that some of the papers were so secret the Russians sent special airplanes to Bucharest to pick them up. Van de Wiele was said to have attended various top-level NATO meetings in Bonn, Washington, Istanbul and Oslo.

The Soviet and British ships were sailing along parallel courses at a distance of 30 cable lengths from each other in conditions of good visibility," the article said.

Then, the newspaper said, "the aircraft carrier increased speed and started a sharp turn to starboard, placing it on a course crossing that of the Soviet destroyer. According to sailing rules, the aircraft carrier had to give way to the Soviet destroyer since it was sailing on the starboard side."

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Tories Trail Labor by 4.5% In Gallup Poll

LONDON, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—The Conservative party has lost ground in public popularity and now trails the opposition Labor party by 4.5 percent, according to a Gallup poll published today.

The poll said the Conservative budget last month, which slightly cut income tax, but cut back on social services, cost them some public support.

The question posed by the poll asked: "If there were a general election today which party would you support?" After the "don't knows" were excluded, the Conservatives registered 43.5 percent and the Labor party 48 percent.



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PARIS MOVIES

Lelouch, the Director,
Fails as a Scenarist

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 19.—It is Claude Lelouch's handicap that he extends his do-everything-yourself activities to writing his own scenarios. A slick and nimble technician, he can galvanize sentimentality ("Un Homme et une Femme") or tawdry material into a spectacle of considerable surface dazzle. What he writes and subsequently directs, alas, never matches his photography, his stylish editing or his excited narration.

His latest, "Le Voyou" (at the Berlitz, the Ambassade-Gaumont, the Montparnasse-Pathé, the Bosquet-Gaumont and the Images) is all dressed up but without discernible destination—other than its obvious box-office goal. Dealing

with a band of Parisian gangsters involved in a kidnapping hoax, it has frisky movement, jumping backward and forward and including a prison break, police chases in roaring autos and the O. Henry twist at its conclusion.

Pictorially it has the veneer of a Technicolor newsreel, but it lacks the reality necessary to make its melodramatic traffic plausible. Its only believable figures are the abducted little boy, Sacha Distel doing a music-hall turn and Victor Upshaw dancing a paraphrase of "Slaughter on Tenth Avenue" designed to serve as an obligatory who action. The rest suggest less authentic creatures of the sinister milieu than they do the dramatic personae of countless other movies.

There is Jean-Louis Trintignant as the smoothie crook, a lawyer gone wrong; Christine Lelouch, the director's wife, as an obliging moll; Charles Gérard as their gruff companion in crime; Danièle Delorme as a woman who shelters the gang leader when he is trying to make his getaway; Yves Robert as an alert police chief; and Charles Donner as a dishonest bank clerk, a triple-crosser. All are competent players, but they are unable to camouflage the glib and sawdust of their prefabricated assignments.

The showy glitter of Lelouch's cinematic technique flashes brightly and constantly in "Le Voyou," but there is a resounding rattle to his contrived screenplay.

"Figures in a Landscape" (at the Vendôme, the Publicis Saint-Germain, the Publicis Champs-Élysées and the Studio



Christine Lelouch, Jean-Louis Trintignant in "Le Voyou."

Jeon Coteau in English) is an ambitious but unsuccessful experiment. In it Joseph Losey has sought to apply the Kafka method to a motion picture. It was Kafka's supreme gift to be able to transport his readers to a fantastic world, an eerie realm out of time and place, where nightmare happenings take on a chilling, persuasive reality. Losey similarly neglects to explain exactly where we are and has similarly obscured the identity of his characters and their plight, but he fails to capture the spectator's imagination. At first one is curious, but one soon tires of the puzzle. The confusion becomes distracting and then boring.

Two soldiers, both British, have escaped from an enemy prison camp and are seeking to make their way through the battle lines. One is a brutal professional soldier and the other evidently conscripted. In their wrangles their differing viewpoints are violently expressed. They are pursued by a helicopter which crosses arid wastelands and machine-gun fire grazes them as they creep through a tropical jungle. In what way they are engaged is kept secret, but one suspects that we are being treated to an allegory about Vietnam.

The helicopter photography of their flight, inspired by Lamoignon's camera work, lends the chase some dramatic shots. Robert Shaw and Malcolm McDowell are the only performers and both work manfully to fight off the threatening monotony.

The latest of the resurrected Buster Keaton comedies available in Paris is "Spite Marriage" on view at the Action La Fayette. It is a priceless entertainment, its only fault being its brevity. It is recommended to all, including latter-day movie comics.

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The Midi and Slaughter on Seventh Avenue

By Myra Macpherson

NEW YORK (WP).—The appropriate dress for Seventh Avenue's garment district right now is a simple little number called sackcloth and ashes.

This fall, considered the worst season in the American clothing industry in decades, has been appropriately termed "slaughter on Seventh Avenue."

Last month—a time when the center normally rears up for manufacturing of spring clothes—there were 97,000 fewer people employed in the apparel industry than the previous October. One designer said that, "The showrooms were like tombs, visited only by loved ones."

Some manufacturers slowed production drastically. Several couture houses bit the dust. Norman Norell—one of the kings of costly couture here—plans to merge in the near future with Ben Shaw, who already owns Donald Brooks, Leo Narducci, Geoffrey Beene.

The Reasons Various reasons are given for doom and gloom in the center. Some say the situation is merely a reflection of the nation's slowed economy. Many others feel it is largely an unprecedented resistance by women to a new fashion concept—the midi. Most feel it is a combination of both economics and the midi.

And the couture houses have the added problem of rising labor and fabric costs, competition from the lower-priced lines and a growing attitude by women that it is chic to spend less for clothes these days. The midi was to have been shot in the arm. For the fall, at least, many feel it spelled disaster.

"Things are very chaotic. The midi created a great deal of confusion, pushed by Women's Wear Daily in the beginning of a season. I think they tried to shove it down everyone's throat too quickly. The salvation that kept some manufacturers from going out of business was the fact they made and sold a lot of pants," said S. Irene Johns, immediate past president of the Association of Buying Offices, an organization that represents 25,500 stores and specialty shops across the country.

"The industry lost thousands of millions since spring" she says.

Getting financial statements is next to impossible in the garment district, however. It is a rumor-filled, bitty, theatrical world where enemies and rivals are greeted as "darling," where top designers engage in instant flattery and call reporters by their first names at the drop of an introduction, where financial statements are often about as sincere as campaign promises. Everyone is having a "fantastic" season, you understand. It's only the other guy who is suffering.

In an industry based on planned obsolescence, many feel that skirts had nowhere to go but down. But this year's hard-sell approach, it is widely agreed, made more women balk than buy.

'This year's hard-sell approach
made more women balk than buy.'

From the lowest manufacturer up to the top designer, there was a general chorus of discontent over Women's Wear Daily's insistent push for the mid-calf look.

The midi—in its mid-calf version pushed last spring—is being worn this fall by those the industry calls pace-setters, people who care what the Beautiful People are wearing in Restaurant X and by the young who looked kooky and cute in them. This is, however, an insignificant handful to support an entire industry.

As winter approaches, it is true, another undetermined number of women are growing accustomed to the look and feel tacky in short dresses. They have gone primarily for the mid coats. Designers point out that it can be as disastrous on some as the view afforded by the heavy-thighed, varicose-veined women who parade in wearing the midi. Today, with the boots, and the belted military coat, some women look like stormtroopers in drag or Erich von Stroheim in search of his next movie.

Many designers feel another factor in the midi resistance is that "for the first time, men put their foot down and said their wives couldn't wear it."

In an admitted attempt to get customers back into dresses, many manufacturers are settling on a just-below-the-knee cop-out for spring which is where a vast majority of conservative American women have been wearing their dresses for years anyway. In juniors, there will still be some above-the-knee dresses.

This brings up the question of whether high fashion does set the trend anymore in this country, whether the average American woman will eventually come around to what the so-called trend-setters produce. There is wide disagreement.

Rudi Gernreich, who showed the first topless bathing suit, feels the midi is a forced issue, contrary to the liberation of women. "He feels it could be a class phenomenon, worn only by the wealthy woman who feels that to be in style she has to wear it, whether she likes it

or not. He also sees no trend toward any one and says this is a major change from the past, when dictated and women felt. Bill Blass feels "The become the snob fashion time. So few women with any authority. Those who wear it well 'really chic.' It is a patent that these are women he cares about. The look should be ju or below the calf. The calf is disaster. B maintained that if it been for the 'new long ness would have been lousy.'"

Norell feels the ch fashion was responsible damn lousy fall. Th just about as much talk about the 'New Lo women were more li then. They are not led now, and to m marvelous."

For designers and m priced and better de ufacturers alike, the this fall was a switch.

Designer Malcolm St his own wife wears par only people who made this fall were those w pants. My wife walk in pants and a cordo She's got three fur co closet because she does what length to make

Paris Dance Festival

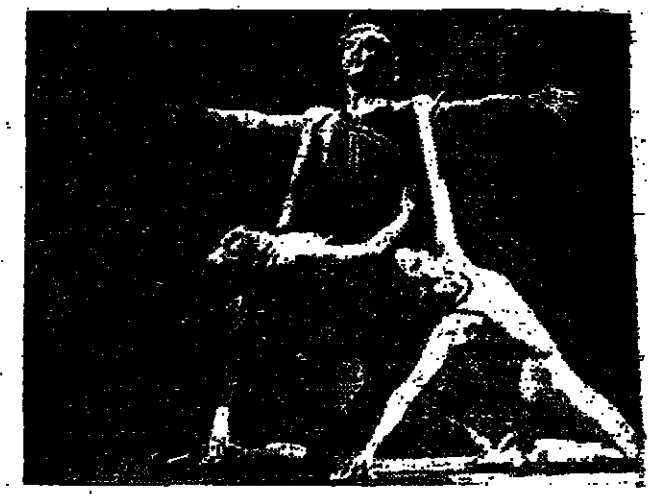
The Dutch Touch: Solid Advent

By David Stevens

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Eighty strong, backed by its own orchestra and a large repertory, and led by one of the European new wave of choreographers, the Netherlands National Ballet is in town to lend an air of solidity and adventure to the Paris Dance Festival at its midway point.

The ten-year-old company's eclectic repertory is notably one of the principal repositories in Europe of George Balanchine's work. But its present artistic personality is due largely to Rudi van Dantzig, a leading young Dutch choreographer who is the company's artistic co-director. His work has attracted Rudolf Nureyev to appear with the troupe in the Netherlands, and he has also created one ballet especially for Nureyev, "The Ropes of Time," that was given for the first time earlier this year by the Royal Ballet at Covent Garden.

Three of Van Dantzig's ballets are on the program at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, and the overall impression is of a highly personal and continually changing style, abstract in its language and sculptural to the eye, but with a solid classical base. After "On the Way," a score by Isaac Yun, and "Mouvements," whose choreographic groupings and regroupings were apparently set to some of Weber's music for string quartet, a vague but discernible dramat-



Netherlands National Ballet's "Mouvements."

ic content made its appearance in "Epitaph."

The signals being sent from the stage during "Epitaph" were not easy to decipher, but the themes of youth and of life and death seemed to be dominant, accompanied by a certain grotesque humor in the figures of two girls dressed as brides who performed macabre capers as the main body of dancers gradually flowed together into a solid human gravestone. György Ligeti's music lent an eerie atmosphere, and Toots van Schayk's sets, as for the other two ballets, were clearly de-

signed for and integral to the total concept.

Two pas de deux fill the program and help an idea of the company's "youth," to Samuel I "Adagio for Strings," pale showpieces for Lone and Lawrence Rhodes, iv zition from the recent re ction, or whatever it the Harkness Ballet, whi andy. Radius and E Campbell were delight b's of tongue-in-cheek r bravura set to Ross Viaggio a Reims" overt. "Ivesiana," which an program, is not one of chine's best-known bal side New York, but it tress characteristic ir canny feeling for the of Ives's unique score the music of "Central the Dark," "The Un Question" and "In the Balanchine has created symphony of desolation, tress in the midst of h that is interrupted and fied by the jazzy scherz the Inn."

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Trade Expert Blasts U.S. Bill

thony Lewis
Nov. 19 (NYT).—
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Markets
by Strike

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gh-Yield Cotton
ed by Russians

Nov. 19 (Reuters).—
yield variety of cotton
successfully tested over
the entire cotton-
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Tass reported today.

variety, named Tash-
was said to combine
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and the sturdiness of
es. It was also re-
lease and grew well
there was a shortage
as said.

Pre-Tax Profits
Up in First Half
At British Steel

LONDON, Nov. 19 (AP).—State-
owned British Steel Corp. today
announced a pre-tax profit of £13
million (\$21 million) during the
first six months of 1970, but said
rising costs could hit earnings
during the second half of the
fiscal year.

The profit was made after
charging off of depreciation of £43
million and interest of £16 million.
The showing was better than in the
preceding six months and £22
million better than the corre-
sponding 1969 period.

"Production for the half year
was unfavorably affected by labor
disputes and other operating
difficulties," the firm noted. "The
continuation of the current trend
of unprecedented cost increases
will have a serious impact on the
results of the second half of the
current financial year, in spite of
an improving level of crude steel
production."

Chrysler-France
Reports Layoffs

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Chrysler-
France, 71 percent-owned by the
U.S. auto giant, said today it will
lay off about 1 percent of its white-
collar staff in an effort to cut
costs.

"The move, which will affect
some 280 employees, follows a 97
percent dive in profits in the first
six months this year, to \$57,010
from \$569,000 in 1969 half."

For the first nine months of the
year, sales were steady at 200,100
units while production rose to
249,959 units from 255,101 in the
like 1969 period.

German Reserves Up

FRANKFURT, Nov. 19 (Reu-
ters).—West Germany's reserves
rose by 800 million marks (\$21
million) to 46,500 billion marks
(\$12.7 billion) in the week ended
Nov. 12, the federal bank said to-
day.

Too Polite for Too Damn Long

nese behavior and attitudes—ad-
mittedly subject to further nego-
tiation—then I see retaliation hap-
pening willy-nilly in a massive way.
"There is real danger that Brit-
ain, in joining the Common Mar-
ket, rather than being a force for
outward-looking expansive policies,
might find it harder to resist sup-
porting a self-sufficient Europe
for the European's policy."

It is not just the provisions for
quotas on textiles and shoes that
make the pending U.S. legislation
so worrisome, Mr. Tennant said.

He noted that the bill has a
trigger mechanism that would al-
low quotas to be imposed on 120-
odd other products, upon industry
protest, unless the President inter-
posed a specific veto each time.

"Can we really expect a man as
busy as the President," Mr. Ten-
nant asked, "to consider carefully
each of 120 items, perhaps in a
year, every time someone gets up
and complains that 'anything' I
can make they can make cheaper?"

The government-sponsored Brit-
ish National Export Council is
made up of 250 chief executives of
leading companies. Mr. Tennant
made his remarks in a speech to
the American Chamber of Com-
merce here.

U.S., Japan Still Far Apart
On Textile Trade Solutions

TOKYO, Nov. 19 (UPI).—The
Japanese ambassador to Washing-
ton has reported that his country
and the United States still are far
apart in their textile negotiations,
a Foreign Ministry spokesman dis-
closed today.

"I do not know if it will be
possible to reach an agreement,"
said Narahichi Fujiyama, chief in-
formation officer of the Foreign
Ministry.

"Ambassador Ushiba reported to
us last night on American rejection
of our proposal," Mr. Fujiyama
said. "There still are many differ-
ences."

He said Japan's next moves are
being worked out by the Ministries
of International Trade and For-
eign Affairs, and must be approved
personally by Prime Minister
Eisaku Sato before they are
given to Mr. Ushiba.

"The instructions can be de-
layed," Mr. Fujiyama said. "They
probably will be sent by the end
of the week."

Offer Rejected
Japan's offer to restrict volun-
tarily its American sales of 37
types of woolen and synthetic
textiles was turned down yesterday
by White House aide Peter
Flanagan, who represents President
Nixon on the textiles issue.

The Japanese proposed sales
restrictions would be broken down
into eight categories. Unused
market capacity of any of the eight
could not be transferred to another
category.

The United States wants a con-
siderably more stringent arrange-
ment, with quotas imposed on 30
different items in 16 categories.

Mr. Fujiyama denied that Mr.
Ushiba had been threatening the
United States when he notified
U.S. Assistant Secretary of State
U. Alexis Johnson this week that
Japan reserved the right to cope
with American protectionist mea-
sures.

He said the object of Mr.
Ushiba's remarks was to let the
United States know Japan's posi-
tion on the trade quota now before
Congress. Japan had hoped a com-
promise on the textile issue would
help prevent passage of the bill,
he said, which would affect cotton

Nixon and Fed May Clash on Money Policy

Set to Meet Burns,
McCracken Separately

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (WP).—
The Nixon administration may
be headed for a showdown with
the Federal Reserve Board over
the course of current monetary
policy.

The White House announced to-
day that President Nixon would
meet at 11 a.m. tomorrow with Fed
chairman Arthur Burns, who was
counselor to the President until
last February.

No agenda was announced, but it
is expected that the President will
convey his anxiety over the failure
of the money supply to increase
since mid-August, despite the Fed's
announced policy of letting it grow
by an annual rate of 5 percent.

Blame the Fed
Privately, administration sources
blamed the Fed for the failure of
the economy to recover more
quickly. Some officials contend
that the money supply—which al-
lows banks to finance expansion
and consumers to spend more free-
ly—should be expanded at a rate
of 6 or 7 percent.

"Right now what we have is
zero growth," said one economist.
Most experts contend that a
steady rate of monetary expansion
is needed to stimulate the econ-
omy and to cut the rate of unem-
ployment. Recent statistics, espe-
cially this week's report on indus-
trial production, have been dis-
couraging.

Fed figures show that the money
supply has actually edged down-
ward from a weekly average peak
of \$207.1 billion on Sept. 15 to
\$206.5 billion as of Nov. 11.

Fed officials contend that
figures are more significant over a
longer period of time. Since
March, the annual rate of gain has
been about 4.8 percent, compared
with 5.6 percent in the tight money
period running from January, 1969,
to February, 1970.

Burns' Resistance
It is known that Mr. Burns
resists the suggestion that the Fed
be made entirely responsible for
promoting economic recovery.
Along with the six other Fed gov-
ernors, he is concerned that ex-
cessive money growth rates will
recreate inflation and weaken the
dollar in international markets.

Instead, he is pressing the Pres-
ident to reconsider his opposition to
an "income policy"—direct gov-
ernment pressures against major
wage and price decisions that can
be considered inflationary.

Administration officials, includ-
ing economic council chairman Paul
W. McCracken, have in the past
resisted such policies as ineffective.
But lately, Mr. McCracken—who
meets with Mr. Nixon at 12:15 p.m.
—has said that he is more open-
minded.

Revised Inflation
Report by OECD
To Be Published

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The 22 nations
of the Organization for Economic
Cooperation and Development au-
thorized the OECD secretariat
today to publish a revised version
of a controversial report on infla-
tion "on his own responsibility."

The published report, however,
does not contain the elements that
made the draft so controversial.
Missing is the suggestion that gov-
ernments consider using unemploy-
ment, at levels higher than had
been considered normal or accept-
able, as a tool in fighting inflation.

In its place is the advice that
where necessary governments should
"accept a temporary reduction in
the rate of activity until there are
signs that better price stability has
been achieved."

Also omitted was the criticism of
Great Britain, which in the draft
version had been singled out as the
country expected to have the high-
est rate of inflation and the lowest
level of real economic growth of
all OECD members in 1971.

Gramco to Continue Freeze
On Fund Sales, Redemptions

LONDON, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—
Gramco Management Ltd. said to-
day it has decided to continue the
suspension of sales and redemptions
of its \$350 million USIF Real Estate
Fund beyond today's dead-
line.

Gramco said requests for liqui-
dation have continued to come in
at a high rate since the Oct. 7
suspension.

The management firm said the
board felt that disposal of any as-
sets of the fund at this time "could
be damaging to USIF Real Estate
Fund shareholders."

Closed-End Possibility
Gramco said it plans to "insti-
tute immediate consultations in
coordination with the custodian of
the fund, Trust Corp. of Bahamas
Ltd., leading to a reorganization
of the offshore fund, possibly along
the lines of a closed-end real estate
company."

In the statement, following a
board meeting in the Bahamas last
night, Gramco noted that in order
for the reorganization to proceed,
a number of important legal ques-
tions need to be settled.

"Paramount among these is the
status of persons who tendered
shares for redemptions in the days
immediately preceding the suspen-
sion of sales and redemptions....
"Legal consultation will be insti-
tuted in the coming week to
determine whether such persons
are creditors or continuing share-
holders of the fund," the statement
said.

Weekly Report
Gramco added while no specified
time has been set for the next
meeting of the board, it expects
to make announcements to share-
holders on a weekly basis giving
them a progress report on the re-
organization studies.

If the reorganization results in
the formation of a closed-end real
estate company, listing will be

Algeria, Shell Group
Agree on Compensation

ALGERIA, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—
The Anglo-Dutch Shell group and
the Algerian government have
signed an agreement on compensa-
tion for Shell interests in Algeria,
nationalized in June.

An announcement today by the
Ministry of Industry and Energy
gave no details of the terms of
the settlement and did not specify
whether compensation would be
in cash or in oil.

Of all foreign oil companies
nationalized by Algeria, Royal
Dutch, Shell had the largest in-
terest in the country.

Be an instant
shipowner

We shall send you detailed information.
Write to: C. G. and E. G. Schmitt
Financial Programs AG
Storchenweg 2
CH 7000 Chur/Schweiz

Tracking Down the Inflation at GM

By Jerry M. Flint

DETROIT (NYT).—When General Motors and
the United Auto Workers settle on a new
contract, the figures get so large they may
distort the reality of the impact.

GM is so large that even a 10-cent-an-hour
increase in each of three years totals \$500 mil-
lion.

The latest three year pact means \$2.4 billion
more in pay. Blue-collar men will be earning
\$12,000 to \$13,000 a year by 1973. It is estimated
the new pact raises pay and fringe benefits 10
percent a year.

But if inflation were stopped cold tomorrow,
the cost would be closer to 6.5 percent a year in
pay-benefit increases, and even a substantial
portion of that would be inflation catch-up for
the last three years.

Close to GM Offers
Indeed, in two of the three major contract
areas, the settlement is close to the company's
last offer before the strike began.

Take wages: GM had offered 38 cents an hour
in the first year and settled for 51 cents for
workers earning \$4 an hour. But GM had also
been figuring on paying workers 7 cents more
an hour as makeup for living-cost increases this
spring and summer.

This means that GM will pay 5 cents an hour
more, not 13, than it envisioned in its pre-strike
bargaining.

And of that 51-cent first-year raise, 33 cents
is inflation catchup, 12 cents would cover the
3 percent increase that is generally considered
noninflationary because of a gain in national
productivity and 6 cents an hour could be put
under the heading of inflationary.

The Major Union Victory
In the dispute over early retirement, the com-
pany had offered a \$500-a-month pension for
workers who at age 58 had 30 years' seniority. It

Economic Analysis

Prices Mixed; N.Y. Session Featureless

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (NYT).—
Prices on the New York Stock Ex-
change continued to drift today
and ended mixed in relatively quiet
trading.

Most issues opened lower and
continued to ease until noon, when
they began to firm. The upswing
continued through most of the
afternoon but was not strong
enough to establish a definite
trend.

At the bell, 703 issues declined
and 578 stocks advanced. How-
ever, some of the leading market
indicators made slight gains. The
Dow Jones Industrial average gained
1.53 to 755.82.

The broader-based averages showed
modest gains too. Standard &
Poor's 500 was up 0.12 at 82.91 and
the NYSE index rose 0.04 at 45.04.

Rumor on Rates
Brokers attributed some of the
late firmness to speculation that
either the prime rate or the discount
rate and the prime rate will again be
lowered. Both rates were recently
reduced by one-quarter of a point.

Several brokers also noted that
the market has declined in the last
few sessions into an area where it
has found support several times in
recent weeks around the 750 to 755
level on the Dow average. At
11 a.m. today it was down to the
753 level.

One analyst suggested that a
bullish forecast on corporate profits
for 1971 might have provided
encouragement for investors. He
was referring to a statement by
the chief economist for Lionel D.
Edie & Co. that 1971 corporate
profits will be up 11 percent over
this year.

Short Interest Off
After the close, the exchange
reported that its short interest fell
844,528 shares to 17,778,283 shares
in the month ended Nov. 13 com-
pared with 18,622,779 shares in the
preceding month. A drop in short
interest figures is considered
bearish by most investors because
the cushion of buying power has
lessened.

Turnover on the exchange con-
tracted to 9.28 million shares from
9.85 million shares yesterday. The
number of big block transactions of
10,000 shares or more rose to
55 from 45 the day before.

Glamour issues were one of the
stronger groups even though most
gains in this category were com-
paratively modest.

Natamex, which has been getting
a ride recently on hopes that its
Indonesian oil interests will pan
out, tacked on another 1/4 today
to close at 41 3/4. No. 9 on the
most-active list.

Second most-active stock of the
day was Telex, up 1/8 at 19 5/8.
It was one of the six most-active
stocks to post a gain today, as two
issues remained unchanged—Texaco
at 31 7/8 and Transamerica at 12
—while seven were off.

The biggest point loser on the
list was Medusa Portland, down
1 3/8 at 32.
On the American Stock Ex-
change, stocks closed a little lower
in light trading.
The Amex index closed at 21.36,
off 0.03.

Timing, Content of Haack's
Speech Open Wall St. Rift

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (WP).—
Wall Street broke into sharply
divided camps following Tuesday
night's speech by New York Stock
Exchange president Robert W.
Haack, in which he called for re-
volutionary changes in the Street's
practices, rules and operations.

Dan W. Lufkin, chairman of
Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, and
an NYSE governor, called the
speech "ridiculous." He said Mr.
Haack "brought up subjects that
have been discussed in council for
six months to six years."

But William R. Salomon, manag-
ing partner of Salomon Bros., and
also an exchange governor, said,
"I think he made a bold stand
that probably offended lots of peo-
ple who think his job is to carry
out their wishes."

In his talk, Mr. Haack, in a per-
sonal capacity, called for the
eventual end of fixed stock mar-
ket commission rates, stiffer reg-
ulation of regional stock ex-
changes, a revamping of the
NYSE rules and its board of gov-
ernors and more equitable regula-
tory treatment by the Securities &
Exchange Commission.

His remarks, especially his sup-
port of negotiated commission
rates, ran counter to the es-
tablished position of the stock ex-
change and sometimes to his own
previous positions.

Conversations with industry ex-
ecutives revealed them more opposed
to Mr. Haack than supporting him.
With many of the objections based
on the timing of his remarks
rather than the content.

William H. Donaldson, Mr. Luf-
kin's partner, said, "I agree with
a lot of the things he had to say,
but he should have said it three
years ago when he became pres-
ident of the exchange."

Salim L. Lewis, of Bear, Sterns
& Co., a leader of the so-called
Ad Hoc Blue Ribbon Committee,
a group of 34 industry leaders who
meet weekly to discuss Wall Street
problems, said "there were some
sound statements" in the speech,
but the timing was "deplorable."

Mr. Lewis said "it has upset Wall
Street more than I've ever seen it
upset in my 40 years here."

Bernard J. Lasker, chairman of

EEC Bond Issue
Will Introduce
'Monetary Units'

BRUSSELS, Nov. 19 (Reu-
ters).—The European Common
Market Commission today an-
nounced plans for floating a
bond issue that will be denomi-
nated for the first time in the
European monetary unit to be
created gradually by the six
EEC member countries.

Amount and terms of the
loan, being raised shortly by
the EEC's European Coal and
Steel Community, remain to be
fixed by the commission and
an international underwriting
consortium.

The new unit it to be de-
fined in terms of the official
parities of the six Common
Market currencies. Interest
payments and repayments
will be made in any of the six
currencies.

Company Reports

Allied Supermarkets
First Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... 301.9 259.7
Profits (millions)... -6.78 0.53
Per Share ... -1.48 0.14

Federated Department Stores
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 492.6 477.9
Profits (millions)... 18.85 21.17
Per Share ... 0.43 0.49

May Department Stores
Third Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions)... 278.2 273.1
Profits (millions)... 6.34 5.39
Per Share ... 0.45 0.35

Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 1,402.9 1,341.9
Profits (millions)... 42.13 50.42
Per Share ... 0.97 1.16

Campbell Soup Co.
First Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... 250.2 238.9
Profits (millions)... 15.81 13.64
Per Share ... 0.47 0.41

Who is she?
Where is she from?
What does she like?
Her appeal
transcends all continents.
Her message is silent
but unmistakable.
Because she
is simply perfection.

She prefers
Cognac Bisquit.
Decisively French.
Smooth, mature
and confident
in the assurance
of a noble heritage
of a century and a half.
It is simply
Cognac Brandy
in its perfection.

The Cognac
with a
world appeal.

AFCA
watch it go

[illegible]

Continued on next page

The pump that broke the i

BP's concern for pioneering isn't confined to Alaska, where the North Slope discovery has now proved to be one of the largest oil fields in the world. Or taking on the American oil giants in their own home market.

They're equally adventurous when it comes to pumping the petrol into your car.

You'll find the Blender Pump on most BP forecourts these days—

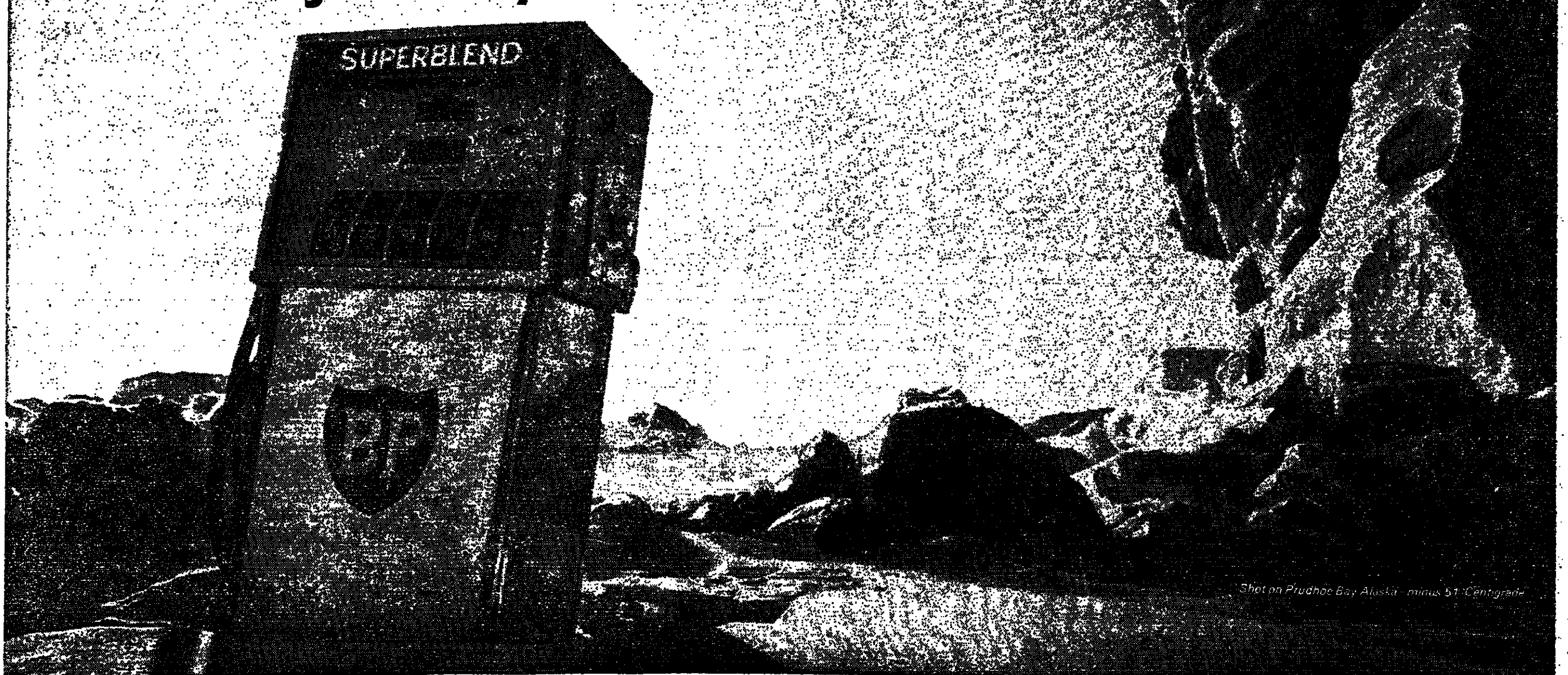
the pump that broke the ice. A range of octanes to suit most cars on the road - from one and the same pump.

So you're not buying a more expensive petrol than you need.

It's all part of the pioneering spirit that brought BP success in Alaska.

The same drive and determination that BP men had on the frozen Arctic slopes. Only for BP it doesn't stop in Alaska.

BP do things Alaska style



Shot on Piodhoe Bay, Alaska, 1969. 51. Canned

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

[illegible]

U.S. Commodity Prices

[illegible]

Cassul 24 P...	660	Takeda Chem.	256
Cliff Brewer?	181	Tajima	73
Comstar	150	Tokyo Marine	254
Comstar	150	Toray	218
Cubola 1 Wk.	159	Toshiba Motor	253
Cravina			

10. **Вопросы к семинару:**

Medusa PC	81,635	32	+13%
Milano	79,000	32	+13%
Montedison	75,000	32	+13%
Tel. East T	74,000	32	+13%
Tel. Indust.	74,000	32	+13%
Ambrosiano	69,000	32	+12%
Natofarm	68,250	32	+12%
Telecom	64,500	31	+12%
NatCashR	63,000	31	+12%
Am. Motors	61,700	31	+12%
Transam	61,420	31	+12%
Cant. Corp	58,000	31	+12%
Mey D Sira	57,500	30	+12%
Volume all stocks	9,250,000	shares	
Volume all shares	1,167,000	shares	

Notice is hereby given, that the ordinary annual General Meeting of September 29, 1970, has declared a further dividend of 8 U.S.cents net for fiscal year 1969/1970 on issued bearer shares against surrender of Coupons No. 2.

This dividend is payable as from November 18, 1970, with paying agents:

Wirtschaftsbank Zürich
Löwenstrasse 29
CH-8032 Zurich

Tel. (051) 25 58 50 Telex 54945

8023	ZURICH.	121	(1917)	20:00:00.	1
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Advances: \$78; declines: 703; unchanged: 32.
 N.Y. stock index: 45.04 +0.04; industrial: 47.68 +0.85; transportation: 30.48 +0.03; utility: 35.30 -0.37; bond: 66.36 -0.07.
Most Active—American

SynTex	127,900	35 1/4	+3 1/2
Reils Royce	66,230	1 1/4	
System King	37,000	1 1/4	+ 1/2
Calcomp	53,540	23 1/4	+ 1/2
Spire Ind	12,200	4 1/2	+ 1/2

Market Pk	25,700		
Lineco Oil	22,100	11%	+ 2 1/2
Approx total stock sales	5,530,030		
Stock sales year ago	4,340,125		
American Stock Index:			
Low	Close		N.C.
High	21.56		.02
21.48			

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30	729.08	730.47	747.82	758.82	+ 7.58
20	145.23	146.64	142.21	145.44	- 0.22
25	119.98	121.45	103.38	105.25	- 0.64

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue

\$15,000.00

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
423 Industrials ..	91.62	90.36	91.91	+ .23
23 Railroads	35.64	36.14	35.35	-.05
35 Utilities	54.54	54.29	54.40	+ .11
500 Stocks	83.68	82.23	82.91	+ .12

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares	Buy	Sales	*Short
Nov. 15	211,200	589,509	7,923	
Nov. 17	220,846	323,061	6,916	

\$19,000,000

Texas Oil & Gas Corp.

6% Convertible Subordinated Notes

due December 1,

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-4	
Am W Wks	War-Lam wf
Clev ElecIII	Winn Dix B
NEW LOWS-22	
Armco Stl	Komecoit
Bemis Co	Kevincon In

Direct placement of the above Notes was negotiated by the undersigned.

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains. The concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension was 10⁶ cells/ml (a), 10⁷ cells/ml (b), 10⁸ cells/ml (c), and 10⁹ cells/ml (d). The concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension was 10⁶ cells/ml (a), 10⁷ cells/ml (b), 10⁸ cells/ml (c), and 10⁹ cells/ml (d). The concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension was 10⁶ cells/ml (a), 10⁷ cells/ml (b), 10⁸ cells/ml (c), and 10⁹ cells/ml (d). The concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension was 10⁶ cells/ml (a), 10⁷ cells/ml (b), 10⁸ cells/ml (c), and 10⁹ cells/ml (d).

Coca-Cola in Cott Industries Cummins Oil Crane Co. Hudson Bay Intraco Inc. Ipsco Corp. Jones Lau Keweenaw	Marlyden Morton Co. Oak Electro Palm Beach Pawling Int. Signal Co. Spartan El. Winnipeg in Warriner	Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	The First Boston Corporation
		November 19, 1970	

INDUSTRIALS			
High	Low	Last	Chg
25-37 Alcoa	7 1/2	7 1/2	+ 1/4
38-40 Alcoa	7 1/2	7 1/2	+ 1/4
41-43 Alcoa	7 1/2	7 1/2	+ 1/4
44-46 Alcoa	7 1/2	7 1/2	+ 1/4
47-49 Alcoa	7 1/2	7 1/2	+ 1/4
50-52 Alcoa	7 1/2	7 1/2	+ 1/4
53-55 Alcoa	7 1/2	7 1/2	+ 1/4
56-58 Alcoa	7 1/2	7 1/2	+ 1/4
59-61 Alcoa	7 1/2	7 1/2	+ 1/4
62-64 Alcoa	7 1/2	7 1/2	+ 1/4

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Nov. 19, 1970

High	Low	Last	Chg
260 Dom Stores	9 1/4	9 1/4	+ 1/4
261 Dom Stores	9 1/4	9 1/4	+ 1/4
262 Dom Stores	9 1/4	9 1/4	+ 1/4
263 Dom Stores	9 1/4	9 1/4	+ 1/4
264 Dom Stores	9 1/4	9 1/4	+ 1/4
265 Dom Stores	9 1/4	9 1/4	+ 1/4
266 Dom Stores	9 1/4	9 1/4	+ 1/4
267 Dom Stores	9 1/4	9 1/4	+ 1/4
268 Dom Stores	9 1/4	9 1/4	+ 1/4
269 Dom Stores	9 1/4	9 1/4	+ 1/4
270 Dom Stores	9 1/4	9 1/4	+ 1/4

Foreign Stock Indexes

Today	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam	116.5	117.1	115.8
Brussels	129.2	129.7	128.7
Frankfurt	123.4	123.8	122.9
London	321.3	321.6	320.4
Paris	101.0	101.7	100.4
Stockholm	125.7	125.7	124.8
Zurich	296.7	296.9	295.0

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Eaux Vives
1211 Geneva 6

WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK LTD., PARIS
The National Westminster Bank Ltd. asks us to announce that Mr. K.G.W. Bartlett has been appointed Chief Manager of its subsidiary, Westminster Foreign Bank Ltd., Paris. Mr. Bartlett came to Paris in 1950, from the Westminster Bank Ltd., London, was detached to the State Commercial Bank, Burma, in 1956, and returned to Paris in 1959 where he has been Manager since 1960. Mr. M. Cochini has been appointed Divisional Manager (Director, Division Banque) and Mr. Paul Trillard, formerly with Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, Paris, becomes Manager Treasury and Exchange.

We are pleased to announce that
PIERRE ROCHON
Formerly associated with our home office
in New York
has joined our Paris office as
MANAGER
of the Commodity Department
BACHE & CO. (FRANCE) S.A.
6 Rue Royale, Paris, France.
Telephone: 742-26-80.

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major corporations seeking finance.

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Western American Bank (Europe) Ltd. has been established by Hambros Bank Limited, London, National Bank of Detroit, Security Pacific National Bank, Los Angeles and Wells Fargo Bank, San Francisco.

High	Low	Last	Chg
1051 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1052 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1053 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1054 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1055 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1056 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1057 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1058 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1059 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1060 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01

High	Low	Last	Chg
1061 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1062 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1063 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1064 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1065 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1066 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1067 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1068 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1069 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1070 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01

Montreal Stocks

High	Low	Last	Chg
1071 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1072 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1073 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1074 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1075 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1076 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1077 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1078 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1079 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1080 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Nov. 19, 1970

High	Low	Last	Chg
1081 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1082 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1083 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1084 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1085 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1086 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1087 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1088 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1089 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1090 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01

American Stock Exchange Trading

High	Low	Last	Chg
1091 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1092 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1093 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1094 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1095 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1096 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1097 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1098 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1099 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1100 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01

High	Low	Last	Chg
1101 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1102 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1103 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1104 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1105 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1106 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1107 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1108 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1109 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1110 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01

High	Low	Last	Chg
1111 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1112 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1113 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1114 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1115 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1116 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1117 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1118 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1119 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1120 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01

High	Low	Last	Chg
1121 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1122 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1123 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1124 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1125 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1126 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1127 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1128 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1129 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1130 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01

High	Low	Last	Chg
1131 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1132 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1133 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1134 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1135 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1136 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1137 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1138 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1139 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1140 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01

High	Low	Last	Chg
1141 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1142 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1143 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1144 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1145 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1146 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1147 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1148 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1149 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1150 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01

High	Low	Last	Chg
1151 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1152 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1153 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1154 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1155 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1156 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1157 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1158 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1159 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1160 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01

High	Low	Last	Chg
1161 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1162 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1163 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1164 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1165 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1166 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1167 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1168 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1169 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1170 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01

High	Low	Last	Chg
1171 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1172 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1173 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1174 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1175 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1176 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1177 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1178 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1179 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1180 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01

High	Low	Last	Chg
1181 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1182 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1183 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1184 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1185 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1186 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1187 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1188 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1189 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1190 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01

High	Low	Last	Chg
1191 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1192 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1193 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1194 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1195 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1196 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1197 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1198 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1199 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1200 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01

High	Low	Last	Chg
1201 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1202 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1203 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1204 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1205 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1206 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1207 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1208 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1209 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1210 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01

High	Low	Last	Chg
1211 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1212 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1213 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1214 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1215 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1216 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1217 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1218 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1219 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1220 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01

High	Low	Last	Chg
1221 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1222 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1223 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1224 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1225 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1226 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1227 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1228 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1229 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01
1230 Modeline	2.91	2.91	- .01

American Stock Exchange Trading

1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	923	922	921	920	919	918	917	916	915	914	913	912	911	910	909	908	907	906	905	904	903	902	901	900	899	898	897	896	895	894	893	892	891	890	889	888	887	886	885	884	883	882	881	880	879	878	877	876	875	874	873	872	871	870	869	868	867	866	865	864	863	862	861	860	859	858	857	856	855	854	853	852	851	850	849	848	847	846	845	844	843	842	841	840	839	838	837	836	835	834	833	832	831	830	829	828	827	826	825	824	823	822	821	820	819	818	817	816	815	814	813	812	811	810	809	808	807	806	805	804	803	802	801	800	799	798	797	796	795	794	793	792	791	790	789	788	787	786	785	784	783	782	781	780	779	778	777	776	775	774	773	772	771	770	769	768	767	766	765	764	763	762	761	760	759	758	757	756	755	754	753	752	751	750	749	748	747	746	745	744	743	742	741	740	739	738	737	736	735	734	733	732	731	730	729	728	727	726	725	724	723	722	721	720	719	718	717	716	715	714	713	712	711	710	709	708	707	706	705	704	703	702	701	700	699	698	697	696	695	694	693	692	691	690	689	688	687	686	685	684	683	682	681	680	679	678	677	676	675	674	673	672	671	670	669	668	667	666	665	664	663	662	661	660	659	658	657	656	655	654	653	652	651	650	649	648	647	646	645	644	643	642	641	640	639	638	637	636	635	634	633	632	631	630	629	628	627	626	625	624	623	622	621	620	619	618	617	616	615	614	613	612	611	610	609	608	607	606	605	604	603	602	601	600	599	598	597	596	595	594	593	592	591	590	589	588	587	586	585	584	583	582	581	580	579	578	577	576	575	574	573	572	571	570	569	568	567	566	565	564	563</
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PEANUTS



—By Alan Truscott

If you instruct your partner to choose a trump suit, he will sometimes have trouble in obeying the instructions. This happens in response to a take-out double when the responder's only left is in the opponent's suit. And it can happen in a number of acute form when a player is required by a convention to choose between two suits.

In the diagrammed deal, North used the Landy convention, and bid 4♠. This bid shows a no-trump opening showed length in the major suits and asked South to bid one of those suits. South dutifully bid two spades, and North raised to game. A Landy opening bid shows the possibility that South held a bad hand with only three spades.

South succeeded in a task that might seem hopeless. Sheuffled the opening lead of the diamond king in dummy, led to the club heart, and played her singleton heart.

West, who had that his partner held two natural trump tricks and made the normal play of ducking, "Second hand low" is almost always a safe rule, but this hand turned out to be one of the exceptions.

West's partner's club king, the only likely trick outside the trump suit, and proceeded to crossruff in the red suits. East and West had to follow, and the declarer won a trick with the one heart.

Three clubs, three heart ruffs in her hand and four diamond ruffs in the dummy.

South had mixed feelings about making her contract. She earned a top score on the deal, but was handicapped in telling her partner what she thought of his four-spade bid.

NORTH

♠ K1042
♥ KQ62
♦ —
♣ AK843

WEST

♠ A5
♥ A1074
♦ AKQ6
♣ 1062

EAST

♠ QJ986
♥ J983
♦ 1083
♣ 75

SOUTH (D)

♠ 873
♥ 5
♦ J97542
♣ QJ9

Both sides were vulnerable.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

W	H	A	R	E	M	S	B	I	S	H	O	P
H	A	B	I	T	I	T	A	S	T	O	L	A
A	N	I	M	A	L	S	I	A	N	E	S	E
I	D	L	E	T	H	A	S	E	A	S	E	
I	L	E	E	I	L	T	I	P				
S	E	N	T	W	R	A	T	H	N	E	V	E
R	E	G	E	C	T	E	R	A	S	E	R	
				T	A	L	E	S	M	U	T	
G	A	L	O	T	A	L	A	B	A	M	A	
E	R	B	I	D	O	N	L	A	N	A		
N	A	B		D	I	V		R	I	B		
E	L	E	C	D	I	E	T	E	R	T	I	M
S	O	L	A	R	I	A		N	O	M	I	N
I	N	I	T	I	A	L	E		E	M	U	L
S	R	A	T	I	O	N		S	E	M	E	L

DENNIS THE MENACE



Unscramble these four Jumbles,
one letter to each square, to
form four ordinary words.

VOFAR  **VOFAR The Children's Digest**
 Making Healthy Kids Happier

UGLIE				
-------	--	--	--	--

DECLUD				
--------	--	--	--	--

SEX	OU				
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Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here **IN HIS**

Yesterday's Jumbles: **LIMIT SCOUT**
Answer: *Why you should*

your feel — IT

BOOKS

DON'T FALL OFF THE MOUNT

By Shirley MacLaine. Norton. 270 pp. \$5

THE DIALECTIC OF SEX

The Case for Feminist Revolution

By Shulamith Firestone. Morrow. 274 pp.

SISTERHOOD IS POWERFUL

An Anthology of Movement

Edited by Robin Morgan. Random. \$8.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

WHY includes Shirley MacLaine's autobiography in a roundup review of the latest texts on radical feminism? Because Miss MacLaine deals with herself as a person, not a victim, not an abstraction. Her accommodations to stardom, mysticism, motherhood and the mysterious East do not add up to the same thing as they add up to something like a poem, in which, moreover, the figure of a child assumes reality.

Miss MacLaine's daughter Sachin, is not perceived to be a piece of property, an inconvenience resulting from an unproductive and obsolescent reproductive processes. She is perceived instead to be a source of wisdom and insight, a child to be remembered during the next change of identities that passes for conversation between men and women these days over the dinner table trough.

Miss MacLaine has not employed, and does not need, a ghost. She writes with grace and wit, whether the subject is the cliché-loving, middle-class Virginia family into which she was born, her 15 years of dancing lessons, her overnight leap from model to movie star, her travels to exotic countries, the tract, Hal Wallis, the Sinatra, Japan, India, Africa, Mississippi, Hollywood and other alien climes. There are hilarious turns, some which have a way of turning into something serious (her "field investigation" of how Parisian prostitutes go about their jobs, in preparation for "Trms is Douce"), suspense (a visit to the Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan at a time of revolution); and social comment (her work with SNCC organizers).

But what really distinguishes "Don't Pull Off the Mommy" is Miss MacLaine's capacity and willingness to feel her way into other realities—those of a Marine warrior, of a prostitute, of a middle-aged Japanese woman. She reaches. She reaches as well, in her marriage. Steve Parker did not want to be "Mr. MacLaine." He went to Japan to produce his own theatrical extravaganzas. They are apart for six months each year, and yet this marriage appears to be a marvelous experiment in mutuality. A brave, charming book, as far from the desert of blather as from self-pity. I only wish she had written the blazes as a Kennedy-plagued delegate to the 1968 Democratic convention, Chicago proved more alien than Bhutan.

Shulamith Firestone is full of blame. In "The Dialectic of Sex" she blames the oppression of women on the "biological family." She blames the oppression of children on the "biological family unit." She blames the oppressiveness of all (male) social orders on a "psychology of power" deriving from man's biological "privilege" over wo-

Crossword

-By W

ACROSS		
1	English writer	47 Emceé
5	Unconscious guy	48 Ancestry
10	Coffers	50 Contender
14	Rangers' milieu	51 Theatrical
15	French income	53 Saffron
16	Russian range	54 India
17	Italian saint	56 Part
18	Triple-Crown horse	59 spits
19	_____ reign of	60 Above
20	Sign on road	61 Insult
21	Under repair	63 Chances
22	Spiny antester	64 _____
24	Legal claim	65 Plumes
25	Ostrich-like bird	66 Eastern
29	_____ fenced in	67 College
29	Becoming _____	68 _____
30	abstruse	(sum)
34	Hindu	69 Festival
35	Incarnation	
36	Postponed	1 Ballad
37	Taste	2 Manner
38	Zola	3 Legal
40	Cobb's land:	4 abjure
	abbe	4 Place
41	Like some hangings	5 Beldad
44	Sweater	6 Go over
45	Knitter's problem	7 darn
		8 Span
		8 Heave
		9 Baker

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14				15		
17				18		
20			21			
		24				
26	27	28			29	30
34				35		36
37				38	39	
41			42	43		
47						
		50				
53	54	55				
60				61		62
64				65		
67				68		

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 35 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 17 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has declined from 1.1 billion to 800 million. The number of people who are malnourished has declined from 1.5 billion to 1 billion. The number of people who are obese has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are obese and overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are obese and overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million.

هكذا منه الأصل

By Dave Anderson

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BUTTON HOOK—Heavyweight champion Joe Frazier retains his title with left hook thrown in top photo. In bottom photo, challenger Bob Foster is about to hit the canvas.

By Arthur Daley

tics

AFRICAN CONFERENCE
and Grand Guinea

ending with 104 points.

a non-title fight at the Anconia Sports Palace Dec. 11.

CLASSIFIED

Buffalo 7, Toronto 2 (Marshall, Keenan
2, Meehan 2, Atkinson, Andrea; Monahan,
Walton).

[illegible]

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

The Scoreboard

Leading Scorers				
	TDS	FG	FT	Pts
.....	0	17	22	73
d	0	12	27	62
more	0	13	25	61
er	0	16	17	59
.....	0	14	18	58
.....	0	11	20	53
.....	0	13	13	52
.....	0	9	22	49
.....	2	9	9	48

The Scoreboard

